

# ANNUAL REPORT

OF

# ALBERTA PROVINCIAL POLICE

1921

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PRINTED BY ORDER OF THE LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY

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EDMONTON:  
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1922



# Alberta Provincial Police

Headquarters: Edmonton

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Commissioner:

A. CUDDY.

Superintendent:

LIEUT.-COL. W. C. BRYAN.

Chief Inspector:

J. D. NICHOLSON.

Solicitor:

A. E. POPPLE.

Officer Commanding " A " Division, Edmonton:

INSPECTOR J. S. PIPER.

Officer Commanding " B " Division, Red Deer:

INSPECTOR D. G. FISHER.

Officer Commanding " C " Division, Calgary:

INSPECTOR W. BRANKLEY.

Officer Commanding " D " Division, Lethbridge:

INSPECTOR E. W. BAVIN.

Officer Commanding " E " Division, Peace River Sub-District:

SUB-INSPECTOR W. F. W. HANCOCK.

Officer Commanding " E " Division, Grande Prairie Sub-District:

SUB-INSPECTOR H. N. TRICKEY.

Officer Commanding the Liquor Branch:

E. STOTT.





ALBERTA PROVINCIAL POLICE HEADQUARTERS,  
EDMONTON, DECEMBER 31ST, 1921.

THE COMMISSIONER,  
Alberta Provincial Police,  
Edmonton, Alberta.

SIR,—

I have the honour to forward herewith my annual report for the year ending December 31st, 1921, together with the reports of the officers commanding divisions in the Province.

### STRENGTH AND DISTRIBUTION.

At midnight of December 31st, the strength of the force stood as follows:

9 Officers.

176 Non-Commissioned officers and men.

(This includes 7 employees, consisting of clerks, etc.)

65 Horses.

16 Automobiles.

2 Power-boats.

7 Dogs (Blood-hounds).

	Commissioner	Superintendent	Chief Inspector	Inspectors	Sub-Inspectors	Corps Sergt.-Major	Sergeants	Corporals	1st. Constables	2nd Constables	3rd Constables	Detectives	Stock Detectives	Special Constables	Employees	TOTAL	Horses	Automobiles	Boats (Power)	Dogs
Headquarters, present .....	1	1	1	.....	.....	1	.....	3	2	1	.....	.....	1	.....	4	15	.....	.....	.....	.....
On Command, "A" Div. ....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	1	4	25	4	4	4	.....	1	1	45	17	5	1	.....
"B" Div. ....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	2	4	15	.....	.....	1	.....	1	.....	24	7	1	.....	.....
"C" Div. ....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	3	2	25	3	.....	3	1	1	1	40	15	4	.....	.....
"D" Div. ....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	4	4	21	3	.....	2	3	3	1	42	14	4	.....	7
"E" Div. P.R. ....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	2	7	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	10	5	1	1	.....
"E" Div. G.P. ....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	1	4	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	9	7	1	.....	.....
Total .....	1	1	1	4	2	1	10	20	99	14	4	10	5	6	7	185	65	16	2	7

In the Province there are six divisional posts and eighty-seven detachments, as follows:—

	Officers	N.C.O.'s	Men	Horses	Cars	Private Cars	Employees
<b>Headquarters:</b>							
Edmonton .....	3	4	4	-----	-----	-----	4
<b>"A" Division:</b>							
Edmonton .....	1	2	16	2	3	-----	1
Andrew .....	-----	-----	2	2	-----	-----	-----
Athabasca .....	-----	-----	1	2	-----	-----	-----
Barrhead .....	-----	-----	1	1	-----	-----	-----
Clyde .....	-----	1	-----	1	-----	-----	-----
Coalspur .....	-----	-----	1	-----	-----	-----	-----
Edson .....	-----	-----	2	2	-----	-----	-----
Fort Chipewyan .....	-----	-----	1	-----	-----	-----	-----
Fort McMurray .....	-----	-----	1	-----	-----	-----	-----
Fort Saskatchewan .....	-----	-----	1	-----	-----	1	-----
Lac La Biche .....	-----	-----	2	-----	-----	-----	-----
Lac St. Anne .....	-----	-----	1	1	-----	-----	-----
Leduc .....	-----	-----	1	-----	-----	1	-----
Lloydminster .....	-----	-----	1	-----	-----	1	-----
Morinville .....	-----	-----	1	-----	-----	1	-----
Rochfort .....	-----	-----	1	2	-----	-----	-----
Smoky Lake .....	-----	-----	1	-----	-----	1	-----
St. Paul des Metis .....	-----	-----	2	2	1	-----	-----
Tofield .....	-----	-----	1	-----	-----	1	-----
Vegreville .....	-----	1	1	-----	1	-----	-----
Vermilion .....	-----	-----	1	1	-----	1	-----
Viking .....	-----	-----	1	-----	-----	1	-----
Wainwright .....	-----	1	1	1	-----	1	-----
<b>"B" Division:</b>							
Red Deer .....	1	2	5	2	1	-----	-----
Bashaw .....	-----	-----	1	-----	-----	-----	-----
Big Valley .....	-----	-----	1	-----	-----	-----	-----
Camrose .....	-----	1	-----	-----	1	-----	-----
Castor .....	-----	-----	1	-----	-----	1	-----
Coronation .....	-----	-----	1	1	-----	-----	-----
Daysland .....	-----	-----	1	-----	-----	-----	-----
Hardisty .....	-----	-----	1	1	-----	-----	-----
Innisfail .....	-----	1	-----	-----	-----	1	-----
Lacombe .....	-----	-----	1	1	-----	-----	-----
Nordegg .....	-----	-----	1	-----	-----	-----	-----
Provost .....	-----	-----	1	-----	-----	1	-----
Rocky Mountain House .....	-----	-----	1	1	-----	-----	-----
Stettler .....	-----	1	-----	-----	-----	1	-----
Wetaskiwin .....	-----	1	1	1	-----	1	-----
Yeoford .....	-----	-----	1	1	-----	1	-----
<b>"C" Division:</b>							
Calgary .....	1	3	11	-----	3	-----	1
Bassano .....	-----	1	-----	-----	-----	1	-----
Brooks .....	-----	-----	1	1	-----	-----	-----
Carbon .....	-----	-----	1	1	-----	-----	-----
Cessford .....	-----	1	-----	1	-----	-----	-----
Cochrane .....	-----	-----	1	1	-----	-----	-----
Crossfield .....	-----	-----	1	1	-----	-----	-----
Drumheller .....	-----	-----	3	3	1	-----	-----
Empress .....	-----	-----	1	1	-----	-----	-----
Gleichen .....	-----	-----	1	1	-----	-----	-----
Hanna .....	-----	-----	1	1	-----	-----	-----
High River .....	-----	-----	1	-----	-----	1	-----

	Officers	N.C.O.'s	Men	Horses	Cars	Private Cars	Employees
<b>"C" Division:</b>							
Irricana.....	.....	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....
Jenner.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	1	.....
Okotoks.....	.....	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....
Olds.....	.....	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....
Oyen.....	.....	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....
Strathmore.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	1	.....
Trochu.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	1	.....
Youngstown.....	.....	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....
<b>"D" Division:</b>							
Iethbridge.....	1	2	10	.....	2	.....	1
Barons.....	.....	.....	1	2	.....	.....	.....
Bellevue.....	.....	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....
Blairmore.....	.....	1	1	2	.....	.....	.....
Bow Island.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	1	.....
Cardston.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....
Claresholm.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	1	.....
Coalhurst.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	1	.....
Coleman.....	.....	.....	1	1	.....	1	.....
Coutts.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	1	.....
Foremost.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	1	.....
Irvine.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	1	.....
Lomond.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	1	.....
Macleod.....	.....	1	1	.....	.....	1	.....
Magrath.....	.....	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....
Manyberries.....	.....	.....	1	2	.....	.....	.....
Medicine Hat.....	.....	1	2	.....	1	.....	.....
Nanton.....	.....	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....
Pincher Creek.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	1	.....
Retlaw.....	.....	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....
Taber.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	1	.....
Vulcan.....	.....	.....	1	1	.....	1	.....
Warner.....	.....	1	.....	2	.....	1	.....
<b>"E" Division:</b>							
Peace River.....	1	1	3	3	1	.....	.....
Fort Vermilion.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....
High Prairie.....	.....	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....
Kinuso.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....
McLennan.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....
Waterhole.....	.....	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....
<b>"E" Division:</b>							
Grande Prairie.....	1	1	2	2	1	.....	.....
Beaver Lodge.....	.....	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....
Sexsmith.....	.....	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....
Spirit River.....	.....	.....	2	2	.....	.....	.....
Sturgeon Lake.....	.....	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....

As you are aware, a number of applications have been received to open up new detachments at various points, which was an impossibility as our authorized strength did not permit it, and the best was done that could be under the circumstances, by strengthening some of the most important points by an additional constable and opening the following detachments.

**EDMONTON DISTRICT.**

**BARRHEAD.**—A detachment was opened at this point in the early part of November, which relieves the detachments of Clyde and Rochfort of a large territory they formerly had to cover.

**CALGARY DISTRICT.**

**CESSFORD.**—It was absolutely necessary to open a detachment at this point. It is situated on the Hanna-Medicine Hat Canadian National Railway line, and takes in that part of the district south of Hanna and Youngstown, and north of the Red Deer River, adjacent to Brooks and Bassano districts.

**LETHBRIDGE DISTRICT.**

**RETLAW.**—This was closed in 1920, but re-opened this year, as it was found impossible for the constable at Taber to patrol this district.

**PEACE RIVER DISTRICT.**

**WABASCA.**—This detachment was closed last July, the population being principally Indians, who come under the Dominion Government. You decided that the man stationed there could be more advantageously used at some other point.

**HIGH PRAIRIE.**—The detachment at Grouard was closed last November and re-opened at High Prairie, Grouard being twelve miles from the railway, and practically all the population having moved to High Prairie. Our work can be more satisfactorily and efficiently handled from the latter point.

It is absolutely necessary that our detachments in the Crow's Nest Pass and the Drumheller Valley be strengthened. I have just completed arrangements to place a constable at Wayne, having procured a suitable building for a detachment, and as soon as quarters can be obtained at Rosedale, a man will be stationed there. The Drumheller Valley for about seventeen miles has a number of small mining villages scattered through it, and the population is a very cosmopolitan one, mostly miners of foreign extraction. There are twenty-seven coal mines operating in this district, and there is always a large floating population of undesirables in a mining district like Drumheller. Our small detachment has been busy keeping these people on the move, and I am glad to report that no very serious crimes were committed in this particular spot during the past year. Bootlegging was carried on extensively, but by the constant raiding of suspected places, it is now under better control, and will continue to improve with the two additional men placed at Wayne and Rosedale.

Similar conditions prevail in the Crow's Nest Pass, another mining district, although during the past year the conditions with regard to the illicit dealing in liquor have improved. Every liquor case brought before the magistrates in the Pass towns is bitterly fought, and judgments appealed, but we now have the situation well in hand, due to the tireless energy of Sergeant Nicholson, who is in charge of the district.

Big Valley has given us considerable trouble during the past year, but with continual raiding of suspected places, we have driven



most of them out of business. Gambling was carried on extensively, but these joints have been closed up. A large disorderly house was built just outside of the town limits. I had the woman warned that she would have to close up. This she promised to do by January 8th, but in the meantime the house burned down, and this source of trouble is ended at this point.

Edson is another point which has given us considerable trouble, and it is difficult to get plain clothes men in to this point, as the railway men give them away, and it being a railway point, there is very little work other than that to be obtained, and every stranger is looked upon with suspicion.

Our responsibilities and work are increasing so much that it is an absolute necessity that the force be adequately strengthened in order that we can render a more efficient service to the public. It will take twenty more men, and it is necessary that our strength be increased to this extent.

When one considers the vast area this Province covers, and the increase in population, it is a tribute to this force for the way in which they have performed their work. Our predecessors had twice our strength with less population, and had no Liquor Act to enforce.

### CRIME.

In submitting the return of criminal offences for the past year handled by this force, I would point out that it does not give the total for the Province, and I am quoting from their reports for the information of the Minister, the number of cases handled by the following cities:

Edmonton .....	2,880
Calgary .....	5,057
Red Deer .....	43
Medicine Hat .....	450
Lethbridge .....	803
Total .....	<u>9,233</u>

Further on in the report will be shown the number of liquor cases handled by the municipal police.

The following summary of cases entered and convictions secured by this force covers the period from January 1st, 1921, to December 31st, 1921:—

Cases entered .....	6,851	Awaiting trial .....	123
Convictions .....	5,719 or 85%		

The high percentage of convictions obtained shows the very careful preparation of cases before trial, the interest the men in the force take in their work, and the training they receive before being brought into contact with the public as policemen.

The following is a summary of the murder cases entered, including cases reported in 1918-19-20:—



## 1. MURDER OF ISAAC NEIMI, CALGARY. REPORTED IN 1918-19-20.

To date no further light has been thrown on this case, which so far has baffled our efforts to clear up. We are still working on it.

## 2. MURDER OF JOSEPH AND EMMETT SNYDER, NEAR GRANDE PRAIRIE.

## 3. MURDER OF IGNACE PATON, CHARLES ZIMMER, JOHN WUDWAND AND FRANK PARZYCKOWSKI, NEAR GRANDE PRAIRIE.

The murder of these four men was reported in 1918-19 and 1920. Following the acquittal of Dan Lough, who was charged with the murder of the two Snyders, Lough gave us information which led to the arrest of one Richard Knetchel, who had married the widow of Parzyckowski, one of the murdered men. He was arrested and charged with the murder of the four men, Paton, Wudwand, Zimmer and Parzyckowski, but proved an alibi before Magistrate Belcher and was discharged. The reward of \$5,000.00 offered by the Attorney-General's Department, a very tempting sum, brought no results. Everything has been and is being done to clear up this mystery.

## 4. THOMAS MUND—MURDER OF SYLVIA AND ANDREW McDONALD, NEAR MANOLA.

This case was referred to in last year's report. Mund was reported to have been seen in various parts of the country, but upon investigation the reports were found to be imaginary, and I am still of the opinion that he either committed suicide in the swamp, or was drowned in the Pembina River.

## 5. MURDER OF A. HILLIS, AT PEACE RIVER.

This case was mentioned in my last year's report. A man named William Briggs is charged with committing this murder, and is to be tried at the next sitting of the Supreme Court at Peace River, in February.

## 6. MURDER OF CLAUDE EMERY, AT MEDICINE HAT.

Reported in last year's report. This case was handled by the Medicine Hat City Police, and we have given them every assistance, and from our investigations we find that one Eric Tuckett is connected with this crime, if not the actual perpetrator. Investigations are being continued.

## 7. JAMES ZITTO—MURDER OF MRS. OLIVE McDONALD AT BLAIRMORE.

Reported last year. Zitto was found guilty of manslaughter and sentenced to two years in the penitentiary.

### Murders Committed in 1921.

## 1. RE CLARENCE JOHNSON—MURDER OF EDWIN CECIL THEW, NEAR ENTWISTLE.

This case was reported on March 20th, and the tragedy arose over a dispute over a manure fork which Thew had loaned Johnson, Thew saying that he was going to take his fork. Johnson warned him not to take it until he had returned a hay rack which he had loaned him.

Thew went towards the barn, and Johnson went into the house and procured a rifle, came out and fired two shots at Thew, killing him instantly. Johnson immediately proceeded to Entwistle, and gave himself up to Mr. Munroe, the local justice of the peace, who telephoned at once to Inspector Piper, giving him the facts of the case. Johnson was arrested and brought before Mr. Munroe and committed for trial. On the 7th day of April he appeared before Mr. Justice Hyndman and a jury, and entered a plea of "not guilty," but admitted shooting Thew. From the evidence adduced it would appear that Thew was a very quarrelsome man and was in continual trouble with his neighbors.

The jury brought in a verdict of manslaughter and Johnson was sentenced to ten years' imprisonment in the Prince Albert Penitentiary. The verdict was a great surprise; no threats were used by Thew, and there was no justification for the shooting, and I quote His Lordship's summing up of the case to the jury. "It did not matter how great a malefactor a man might be, or how great a nuisance in his immediate neighbourhood, it did not give the right to another neighbour to take that man's life. It would be absurd for every man to be the judge of whether his neighbour should live or die. Taking the evidence at its face value, it did not establish a plea for justification for murder, and the only alternative is manslaughter. There is no ground in this case for a consideration of the plea of self-defence, that can only be set up where a man is violently assaulted, and the only thing he can do to save his life is to kill the other man. Thew was not committing a crime when he went to the stable, he was committing a trespass. If a person was allowed to kill a man under such circumstances, there would be a death every hour of the day. Johnson may have been honestly afraid that Thew was going to do some damage there, but that did not entitle him to kill. As Mr. Cogswell, K.C., had pointed out, Thew was the man who might have taken advantage of the plea of self-defence, and shot Johnson. There are two courses open to you, you must find him guilty of either murder or manslaughter," adding that "a jury must take its law from the judge trying the case, and when it was stated to them that there were no grounds for the plea of self-defence, they must be guided by the judge's directions." The jury then retired, and after being out fifteen minutes, returned with a verdict of manslaughter.

## 2. RE CARL PETERSON—MURDER OF ERICK ERICKSON FALCK, NEAR CHERHILL.

It would appear that on May 28th, Falck went to Peterson's farm concerning some barley, when Falck became abusive, he being under the influence of liquor at the time. He assaulted Peterson, catching him by the throat, at the same time threatening to kill him. Peterson's wife got a rifle and Falck was finally pushed out of the house and told to go away. Shortly after he was seen returning with an axe in his hand which he picked up in the yard. Peterson went out of the house with the rifle in his hands and told Falck to stop, and get off his property. Falck made a motion to throw the axe, when Peterson shot, and Falck fell to the ground and expired. Peterson phoned to some friends to notify the police. An inquest was held and the coroner's jury brought in the following verdict:—"That the deceased came to his death by a rifle bullet fired from a .30 calibre rifle in the hands of Carl Peterson whilst defending himself and home from an attack with an axe held

in the hands of the deceased, and that in our judgment Peterson was justified in shooting, though deplorably it proved fatal."

He was committed for trial and appeared before His Lordship Mr. Justice Simmons and a jury at Edmonton on June 28th, and a verdict of "not guilty" was brought in by the jury and the prisoner was discharged.

### 3. RE SAM KACZUR—MURDER OF JOHN KOZDROWSKI.

This was one of the most brutal murders ever committed in the West. It appears that on the night of March 30th, at a farm about seven miles from Chipman, John Kozdrowski, an old man about seventy-four years of age, and his wife, Mary, about sixty-five years, had retired to bed about 8.30 p.m. on their farm, when they were disturbed by someone tapping at the window and asking them to come outside. The old man got up and opened the door, when the man outside commenced shooting at him. The old man tried to close the door, and called to his wife for assistance. As she was getting out of bed, she was struck in the shoulder by a bullet fired through one of the windows. She managed to get to the door to assist her husband, and was again hit by a bullet and fell to the floor.

The man outside broke in the door and kicked some straw that was in the porch over the floor and set fire to it, rushed towards the old man. The wife in the meantime managed to regain her feet, and tried to protect him. She was pushed down to the floor, and caught the man by the leg of the pants; the old man begged for his life, offering to give the man all they had; the wife managed to escape by crawling outside and hid in a straw stack, and saw the house burn. She remained there all night and managed to crawl in the morning through a field towards the house of one of her sons, where she was later found and taken to the Lamont Hospital and eventually recovered.

From statements made by her, suspicion fell upon Sam Kaczur, and upon the ruins of the house being searched the remains of the old man were found burnt beyond recognition, and evidently had been dismembered after being killed, and this theory was born out as an axe which did not belong to the old man was found, and also by the medical testimony.

There were also fourteen empty .32 calibre revolver shells found in the ruins, and of a peculiar make. These shells played an important part in the conviction of the man.

The motive of the murder was evidently to obtain a sum of money known to be in the house. Whether this man got it, or it was burnt, has not been disclosed. Kaczur's movements were very closely checked up, and it was found that he had in his possession, both before and after the murder, a .32 calibre revolver, and had shortly before the murder got one of his brothers to purchase some .32 calibre revolver shells, which were of peculiar make, and were found to be identical with the empty shells found in the ruins of the house. No trace of the revolver could be found.

He made several statements concerning the disposal of it, but all efforts to trace it proved futile. He was taken into custody on April 29th, and at the preliminary hearing was committed for trial, and brought before His Lordship Mr. Justice Walsh and a jury, at Edmon-

ton, on the 19th day of October. A very strong chain of circumstantial evidence was adduced against the accused, and the jury brought in a verdict of "guilty." His Lordship imposed the death sentence to be carried out on January 22nd, 1922.

Detectives Irvine and Elock were detailed on this case, and I cannot speak too highly of the manner in which they brought this case to such a successful conclusion. Nothing was overlooked by them, and they had to deal with foreigners who would not give them any assistance or information, and it looked very much as if we would not get a conviction against Kaczur.

Mr. Hugh McDonald prosecuted for the Crown, and the masterly way in which he handled the witnesses and brought out the evidence convicted this man.

4. RE WASEL LEHUNE, MIKE LEHUNE, WASYL KUZEK AND JOHN KRIPTNYK—MURDER OF ALEC BOYCHUK.

It appears that Boychuk, who was wanted by us for being concerned in a hold-up, went to the house of Kriptnyk on the night of the 22nd of August to try and induce one of the four men to swear he was somewhere else on the night of the hold-up. This was refused and Boychuk, who was a bully and would-be bad man, started to fight, when all four started in to beat him up with anything they could lay their hands on. It started in Kriptnyk's kitchen and finished in the yard, where they left him and went to Vegreville and reported the matter to Corporal Sacker of this force, who at once proceeded to the scene and found Boychuk dead.

He had been terribly beaten up, both arms were broken, abdomen punctured, also calf of the left leg, and various cuts all over his body. An inquest was held and the four men held, and all were committed for trial at the preliminary hearing, and were brought before His Lordship Chief Justice Harvey and a jury, at Edmonton, on the 3rd day of October. The jury brought in a verdict of manslaughter, and His Lordship sentenced them to ten years' imprisonment in the Prince Albert Penitentiary.

5. RE ANDREW DAVIS—MURDER OF THOMAS WOODLEY AND JOHN McDONALD, NEAR HARGWEN.

On December 5th, it was reported to Constable Caldwell, at Edson, that Thomas Woodley and John McDonald, two trappers, had been missing for some days. Constable Wood was sent to Hargwen to investigate, accompanied by some others. They searched the district where these men had been accustomed to trap, and found first their pack sacks and rifle, and later the bodies of the two men; Woodley under the branches of a windfall and McDonald under the upturned roots of the same tree. Life was extinct and the bodies frozen.

Detective Skelton and Constable McKay were sent from Edson to assist Constable Caldwell. They took the coroner with them from Edson to the scene of the crime. The coroner instructed that the bodies be taken to Edson for an inquest. From investigations made by the men working on this case, suspicion fell on Andrew Davis, another trapper. He was arrested and brought to Edmonton. A post mortem examination was held on the two bodies, and it was



found that Woodley had been shot through the neck, but no bullet wounds were found on McDonald, and the body was brought to Edmonton for a further examination, which showed that beyond a slight bruise on the jaw, and a small abrasion over one eye, there were no marks that indicated foul play. He had evidently suffered from tuberculosis from the state of his lungs, and only had one kidney, and this was of abnormal size, and from his general condition, the surgeons making the examination were of the opinion that he died from excitement or fright.

Davis was brought before Magistrate G. B. McLeod on the 23rd December, and from the evidence given, he committed Davis for trial. This is a very difficult case, and a great deal of work is being done to gather more evidence than we have at present to convict Davis of this crime.

6. RE RUTLEDGE—MURDER OF WIFE AND FAMILY, NEAR INNISFAIL.

This was one of the most revolting crimes ever recorded. This man, wife, and family of four young children, and his wife's sister, a young girl seventeen years old, lived on a homestead near Innisfail. It was reported to Sergeant Broadribb that the wife's sister had given birth to a child of which Rutledge was the father. The matter was taken up with the Neglected Children's Department, and Inspector Parker went down to investigate with Sergeant Broadribb, and it had been decided to remove the children from the custody of the parents.

Rutledge and his wife entered into a suicidal pact and carried it out. He shot his wife and clubbed three of the children over the head while they were asleep, threw gasoline over the beds and furniture and set fire to them. His own courage evidently failed him, and he rescued one of the children, a little girl five years old, the rest of the family perishing in the building. The little girl and himself were badly burned, but both recovered. His wife's sister was told not to go upstairs that night, and she and her child escaped.

Rutledge was brought before His Lordship Mr. Justice Hyndman and a jury, at Red Deer, on September 21st. The jury brought in a verdict of "guilty," and His Lordship imposed the death sentence, which has since been commuted to imprisonment for life.

7. RE JOHN F. GALLAGHER—MURDER OF JOHN G. COWARD, NEAR CARBON.

Mr. Coward was found dead in his motor car at 2 a.m. on the morning of the 29th of October, on the road about one mile from Carbon. It appears that on the 28th October, Coward drove John F. Gallagher in his motor to the Mennonite Settlement, about 15 miles from Carbon. On the return journey, they stopped at the shack of a miner named Bolan. Gallagher got out of the car and went into Bolan's shack on some pretext, spent a few minutes there, came out and re-entered the car and drove away with Coward. This was about 7.15 p.m.

Three shots were heard by various people at 7.30 p.m. from the direction where Coward's body was found. Upon investigation it was found that three bullet holes were found in Coward's face, evidently fired at close range from a revolver. Suspicion pointed to Gallagher, and he was arrested on the 12th October, and committed for trial, which takes place at Calgary shortly.



## 8. RE MRS. HERRON—MURDER OF JACK MOUNTFORD, NEAR DRUMHELLER.

From our investigations on this case it appears that on the 12th day of October, Mountford, his wife and Mrs. Herron had all been drinking and commenced to quarrel, and threatened to kill Mrs. Herron. She procured a .22 rifle and fired two shots at him, killing him instantly. They are all a bad lot, both women belonging to the underworld. *L.S.H.*  
*open.*

She was committed for trial by Magistrate O'Connor, and her case will be heard in Calgary shortly.

## 9. RE JOHN W. BARRY—MURDER OF SABBE BOY, NEAR LITTLE PRAIRIE.

This is a very peculiar case. Ludwig Sabbe had lost a little boy aged seven years, supposedly by drowning in the North Hart River at the beginning of September, his body being found in the river by Constable Faulkner, who had been sent out from Peace River to conduct the search for him, and to all appearances it looked to be purely accidental, and the coroner's jury brought in a verdict of accidental drowning.

Sabbe, a short time after this supposed accident, moved his family into the town of Peace River in order to get work for the winter, and Mrs. Sabbe confessed to him that she had been having illicit relations with John Barry, who lived on a farm near theirs, and he brought her to Sub-Inspector Hancock, at the Barracks at Peace River to make her statement. She stated that Barry had drowned the little seven-year-old boy in a slough, and she had assisted him to remove the body from the slough and place it in the river. She had never mentioned anything to her husband while on the farm about her relations with Barry. Sabbe suspected that there was something wrong, and when as she states she got away from Barry's influence, she could no longer withhold it. *X*  
*open.*

Her whole story from her first acquaintance with this man suggests auto suggestion, or hypnosis, and I have had her examined by two or three medical men, and Dr. Cooke, of the Mental Hospital at Ponoka, and these gentlemen declare her to be perfectly normal. Dr. Braithwaite is making a very thorough and careful study of her case. The woman states that when this man came to her, her mind became hazy, and he could compel her to do anything he suggested.

Barry has been committed for trial and Mrs. Sabbe is being held as a witness.

The following is a synopsis of cases of attempted murder:—

## 1. RE J. J. MOTT—ATTEMPTED MURDER OF BERT KRAUSE, NEAR JARVIE.

On March 31st, Mott sent his daughter, Evelyn, from his farm at Jarvie for mail, where she met Bert Krause. They left Jarvie together, the girl going to Krause's farm and remained the night there with him. Mott finding his daughter had not returned went to look for her, called at Krause's place, and asked if he had seen her, and was informed by Krause that she was at Jarvie. Mott went into Krause's barn and found his daughter's horse there, took it and rode to Jarvie, and learned that she had left town with Krause. He returned

✓  
to this man's place, and on the way called at a neighbour's house and borrowed a rifle and some ammunition. Krause was standing outside the house; Mott asked him where his daughter was, and receiving an evasive answer, pointed the rifle at Krause, and fired, the bullet hitting the right thumb and blowing it off. Mott then rode away. The girl in the meantime being concealed in Krause's cellar.

Mott was brought before His Lordship Mr. Justice Ives and a jury, and a verdict of "not guilty" was returned, and he was acquitted, the verdict being a popular one.

2. RE DENIS MAISENKO—ATTEMPTED MURDER OF PETER SLADKOFF,  
NEAR STONY PLAIN.

open. ✓  
This offence emanated from a dispute between these two men at Sladkoff's house, where several men had met for a convivial time. A fight ensued between Maisenko and Sladkoff, the former left the house and shortly afterwards a shot was fired through the window hitting Sladkoff in the stomach. He was removed to one of the Edmonton hospitals and recovered.

Maisenko was arrested and is at present awaiting trial. The parties concerned are Russians.

3. RE EDWIN AND ISABELLA RAINEY—MANSLAUGHTER OF CHESTER  
WOOLEY, NEAR RED DEER.

✓  
This case revealed most inhuman treatment to a boy named Wooley who had been left by his parents with the Rainey's, to assist them in their farm work, and to be sent to school until the parents had located a homestead for themselves. A few months later the Rainey's brought the boy into the hospital at Red Deer, where he died before a statement could be procured from him. He was then in a shocking condition, having been beaten and starved to death, his feet frozen so badly that the toes had dropped off. An inquest was held and the Rainey's arrested. They appeared before Mr. Justice Tweedie and a jury, at Edmonton, on October the 25th, the trial lasting three days. His Lordship ordered the charge withdrawn against the woman. The jury brought in a verdict of criminal negligence against Rainey, and he was given the maximum sentence of three years' imprisonment in the penitentiary. Owing to the hostile feeling in the Red Deer district against the Rainey's, this case was tried at Edmonton.

4. RE GOULDA ISBELL—ATTEMPTED MURDER OF HER HUSBAND.

open. ✓  
These people were working out on a farm in the Innisfail district for a rancher, the wife acting as housekeeper. The husband decided to leave, which the wife did not agree to. He left and later returned for his wife. She agreed to go with him, and while he was procuring some boxes to pack their belongings, she opened fire on him with a revolver, and wounded him in two places. He was removed to a hospital and is recovering.

The woman was arrested and released on \$10,000.00 bail. This case will come up for trial as soon as the husband is well enough to give evidence.

## 5. RE FRED CODD—ATTEMPTED MURDER OF E. W. SIMPSON, NEAR LACOMBE.

The accused, who is a returned man, left his wife working as a housekeeper for a farmer named Simpson. Upon his return he found his wife had died as a result of self-attempted abortion, and that his children were in the custody and care of the Neglected Children's Department. He went to this man's office and asked him to assist him to regain his children as he wished to take them to England. A row ensued; Codd drew a revolver, and shot three times at Simpson, hitting him once in the arm. *open.*

Codd was arrested and committed for trial, but is at present in the military hospital at Edmonton suffering from an incurable disease, and it is doubtful if he will ever be sufficiently recovered to be brought for trial.

## 6. RE MRS. TILLY AND MRS. SUGGETT—MANSLAUGHTER OF MRS. BUNNELL, AT MIRROR.

This case arose in the town of Mirror, Mrs. Tilly being the Secretary-Treasurer of the town, and Mrs. Suggett wife of the druggist there. A friend of theirs, Mrs. Bunnell, of Lacombe, consulted Dr. McLennan, of Mirror, as to her pregnancy, and wanted him to perform an operation, which he refused to do. She left his office, stating that she would get Mrs. Suggett to assist her, Mrs. Suggett evidently having a reputation as an abortionist.

She went to Mrs. Suggett's house in company with Mrs. Tilly, and, according to the latter, a catheter was produced, and Mrs. Bunnell and Mrs. Suggett retired into another room in the Suggett home. A few minutes later Mrs. Suggett ran out of the room and asked Mrs. Tilly to go and get Dr. McLennan at once. On arrival of the doctor, he found Mrs. Bunnell was dead. Mr. Suggett at once got in touch with the coroner, who is a particular friend of his, and he took charge of the body before the police were notified. A post mortem was performed under the coroner's directions, and was so badly done that when expert medical testimony was called, five doctors were unable to give any cause of death.

Both these women were placed under arrest. Mrs. Tilly obtained the best legal talent obtainable, and the rankest perjury was committed at the preliminary trial, and Mrs. Suggett was acquitted, and the charge against Mrs. Tilly had to be withdrawn.

Later, further evidence was obtained against Mrs. Suggett for supplying means to procure an abortion on another woman. She left the country for the United States before she could be arrested, but was arrested there and fought extradition through several courts, and was finally released on a writ of Habeas Corpus.

Her husband, who had also been a source of trouble in Mirror on account of the way he handled liquor in his drug business, sold out and joined his wife in the United States, and this country is well rid of them.

## 7. RE J. MCKENZIE—ATTEMPTED MURDER OF ELI BUDD, NEAR OYEN.

This case arose over McKenzie's cattle getting into Budd's straw stacks, Budd dogged them off. They met one day on the trail, McKenzie driving home from Oyen about noon hour. Budd

was walking, and turned out to let McKenzie pass. He claims that McKenzie then fired at him with a .22 rifle, the bullet entering the groin, and stated that McKenzie was about two rods away when the shooting took place.

At the trial before the Supreme Court, it was proven that there were powder burns on Budd's coat, which proved that McKenzie, according to Budd's statement, could not have shot him when two rods away and left powder marks on the coat, and McKenzie was accordingly acquitted.

8. RE WILLIAM DEAN—ATTEMPTED MURDER OF ALEX VAN SWELM, AT DRUMHELLER.

Dean was put out of a pool room at Drumheller for being disorderly. When he reached the street, he pulled out a revolver and fired three shots at Swelm with intent to kill him. He was arrested by Sergeant Griffiths and eventually committed for trial, and came before His Honour Judge Winter at Calgary, was sentenced to six months' imprisonment and to furnish bonds for \$2,000.00 for his good behaviour. (A very light sentence for an offence of this nature.)

9. RE MAN UNKNOWN—ATTEMPTED MURDER OF MAH YING YUEN.

Yuen, who is a Chinaman living in Calgary, had gone out on the prairie to shoot gophers with a .22 rifle, and while engaged at this, a man rode up and asked him if he had any money. He replied in the negative, and the man started to search him. The Chinaman struck him and knocked him down; the man then seized the rifle and shot the Chinaman in the face and left him lying there. When he recovered consciousness, he crawled some distance and tried to attract the attention of people passing in the vicinity. He lay for some thirty-six hours before being found and was taken to the hospital. It is reported that he will lose the sight of one eye. No arrests have been made. One or two men are suspected, and as soon as the Chinaman recovers the sight of the other eye, these suspects will be brought for identification.

The following is a summary of some of the important cases of horse and cattle stealing:

### EDMONTON DISTRICT.

1. RE EDWARD SANDSTROM—HORSE STEALING.

This case arose at Viking. The accused went to a livery stable at Viking and hired a horse and cutter and drove to Kinsella, where he tried to sell the outfit, but the horse being known, the sale proved abortive. He was arrested and sentenced by Judge Taylor to one year's imprisonment.

2. RE JAMES CARTER AND PERRY McDONELL—CATTLE STEALING.

This theft occurred in the Chauvin district. Numerous complaints had been received of cattle being missed there, and Detective Irvine was sent to investigate. Owing to the lapse of time between the thefts and the reporting of the same, he had a very difficult job in gathering evidence enough to warrant the arrest of these two men.



In the course of his investigation he found that these men had stolen seventeen head of cattle in October, 1920, traced some of them, and he placed both men under arrest.

They were brought before Judge Mahaffy, sitting in court at Wainwright. McDonell was given one year suspended sentence, and had to furnish a bond for \$5,000.00 for his good behaviour for that period. Carter was sentenced to one year's imprisonment in the Provincial Gaol, which sentence has been appealed, but not heard yet, Carter being out on bail.

### 3. RE GEORGE BOUCHER—HORSE STEALING.

Joseph Trudel, of Lac Calmette, complained on July 9th that he had missed a grey gelding from his stable on the morning of July 6th, and searched the neighbourhood for it, not finding any trace of it. Constable Harrison, stationed at Morinville, to whom the complaint had been made, traced the man and horse going in the direction of Bon Accord, and after a chase of 200 miles, arrested him with the missing animal. He appeared before Judge Morrison, pleaded "guilty," three previous convictions were proven against him, and he was sentenced to three years in the penitentiary.

### 4. RICHARD WHITFORD—HORSE STEALING.

Leonard Brock, of Manola, reported that one of his horses had been taken out of the pasture at Lac La Nonne. Upon investigation, it was ascertained that the accused, a half-breed, had been seen in the vicinity, and was eventually traced to Swan River, and was found there with the missing horse in his possession. He appeared before Judge Morrison, and was sentenced to eighteen months' imprisonment in the Provincial Gaol.

### 5. RE NAPOLEON DUBE, *alias* BILL RAY—HORSE STEALING.

This case arose at St. Albert. Henry Vaerlinde, of St. Albert, reported that two of his horses were missing from the pasture. Upon enquiry, it was found that a man giving the name of Bill Ray had sold one of the missing horses in Edmonton, and the other one had strayed back to St. Albert. All efforts to trace "Bill Ray" failed, and it was later learned that a half-breed, named Napoleon Dube, had been seen around St. Albert about the time the horses were missed. He was located, photographed, and the photo shown to the man who purchased the horse in Edmonton. He immediately recognized him as "Bill Ray". He was arrested and brought before Judge Morrison, pleaded "guilty," and was sentenced to three years in the penitentiary.

### 6. RE PIERRE DUFRESNE—HORSE STEALING.

A man named Ross, of Elk Point, attended a dance at St. Paul des Metis, and left his horse fully equipped with saddle, bridle, and chaps, tied up in a shed at the back of the livery barn. After the dance, he went for his horse and found it missing. He reported to our detachment, and the accused was traced to the Saskatchewan boundary, was located, and arrested at Meadow Lake, Saskatchewan, brought back, and later appeared before Mr. Justice Walsh, and was sentenced to one year in the Provincial Gaol.



## 7. RE GUY OLLEN GANE—CATTLE STEALING.

This is a case from the Rochfort district. T. A. Holman complained that he had missed a steer, and while looking for it found the hide in a muskeg. The matter was reported to Constable Colton who traced the meat to the house of a man named Taylor, who informed the constable that the meat belonged to Gane. He was arrested at Greencourt, and appeared in the District Court at Edmonton before Judge Taylor, and was sentenced to two years in the penitentiary.

## 8. RE FRED SONNENBERG—CATTLE KILLING.

This case arose in the Leduc district. The Kelley Ranch Co., of Hay Lakes, reported to our Leduc detachment that a heifer belonging to them had been butchered. Wheel marks were traced from where the killing took place, which led to the farm of the accused, and the buggy wheels belonging to him corresponded with the wheel marks traced. The buggy had recently been washed, but bore traces of blood, also a rain coat and horse blanket, but no meat was found, but evidence enough was procured against him to warrant his arrest, and he later appeared before His Lordship Mr. Justice Walsh, who found him "guilty," and sentenced him to six months in the Provincial Gaol.

**RED DEER DISTRICT.**

## 9. RE SHEARER BROTHERS—CATTLE STEALING.

This case was reported in 1920. Ira, Harry and Carlos Shearer were brought before His Lordship Mr. Justice Ives and a jury at Red Deer in January, 1921. The trial lasted for two or three days. The jury disagreed, and the case was adjourned to a further sitting. During the course of the trial, their counsel, Mr. A. H. Russell, K.C., endeavoured to show that these men had been ill-treated while in our custody, that confessions had been obtained by threats, and that Corporal Mahoney had suppressed certain bills of sale, which would have proved his clients innocent.

The second trial came up at Stettler, when Harry and Carlos were found "guilty" and sentenced to nine months' imprisonment each. Ira went into the box and astonished his counsel, Mr. Russell, by pleading "guilty," and giving away to the Judge that all the evidence given at the first trial was perjured, that it had been framed by their counsel, Mr. Russell, that no bills of sale had been given Mahoney, and that they were all guilty of the charges preferred against them. Ira Shearer was sentenced to nine months' imprisonment.

These men had been stealing horses and cattle for some time, and the cleaning up of this gang was very much appreciated by the stockmen in that district, and the men of the force engaged on this case are to be highly commended on their work, also Mr. H. McDonald, K.C., who prosecuted for the Crown.

## 10. RE BENTLEY, WILLIAMS, MIKLESON, AND PALLISEN—HORSE STEALING.

This gang commenced their operations in the Carbon district, and worked the country between Calgary and Red Deer districts. While

I was inspecting the Calgary and Red Deer districts last June, I drove from Hanna to Trochu with Inspector Brankley, and met Inspector Fisher from Red Deer, and arranged to have these cases worked from Red Deer, Inspector Brankley detailing Stock Detective McCaul, from Calgary, to assist. This gang operated on an extensive scale, their modus operandi being to obliterate the brands of the animals by the use of an acid, and then pass the animals on to the Peace River district.

Bentley, the ringleader, was sentenced to three years in the penitentiary; Williams to eighteen months' imprisonment; Mikleson to one year and nine months. Pallisen was fined \$500.00 and costs. This broke up a bad bunch of horse and cattle rustlers, and the force was complimented by the press and the Stock Association. I cannot speak too highly of the way in which Stock Detective McCaul performed his work on these cases, also Inspector Brankley and Inspector Fisher.

#### 11. RE MORGAN AND CARTER—CATTLE STEALING.

This case arose in the Castor district, and both the accused men were engaged in ranching there, Carter being also in the cattle-buying business. Numerous complaints of missing cattle in this neighbourhood were reported, and Constable Curry, of Castor detachment, kept these men under observation, with the result that a carload of cattle shipped from another point by Morgan was held at Moose Jaw Stock Yards, the shipment being consigned to Winnipeg, and every head on being checked over was found to have been stolen. Morgan confessed, implicating Carter. They were brought up for trial before His Honour Judge Morrison, at Stettler, and, to the astonishment of every one in that district, were released on suspended sentence. The sentence caused a storm of protest from all over the district. Separate reports were rendered to you at the time, and to the Minister of Agriculture.

#### 12. EDWIN JAMES—CATTLE STEALING.

The accused is a stock buyer, residing at Wetaskiwin, and is alleged to have picked up cattle and shipped them. Some of the cattle in question were traced to the Edmonton Stock Yards and were taken back. The accused has been committed for trial, and will come before the next sitting of the Supreme Court, at Wetaskiwin.

### CALGARY DISTRICT.

#### 13. RE ALBERT GORDON—HORSE STEALING.

Mr. A. H. Wilderman, of Millarville, complained to Constable Miller, of Okotoks, that one of his horses, valued at \$175.00, and a stock saddle worth \$95.00 had been stolen from his farm. Our constable got information that a young man had been seen riding Wilderman's horse going south, and as a result of the constable telephoning to a Mr. Olson, living south of Black Diamond, to look for Gordon, he was seen by Olson riding past his place. Olson detained him until Constable Miller arrived. He was brought before Mr. Justice Simmons and sentenced to three months' imprisonment. On account of Gordon's age, the judge took a lenient view of the case.

## 14. RE WILLIAM MCKAY—HORSE STEALING.

A man named Rose complained that he had lost a horse branded JR on the left hip, had advertised it in the Alberta Gazette, and had noticed the animal in the pasture of one George Attwood, near Brooks. Attwood stated that he bought the horse from a breed named McKay. Information was laid against McKay, who was brought before Mr. Justice Tweedie and sentenced to one year, suspended sentence.

## 15. RE GEORGE SNOBBERLIN—HORSE STEALING.

Mr. Brierly, a railway contractor, of Youngstown, missed a horse from the construction camp, and reported his loss to our constable at Youngstown. From his investigations he found that a man named Snobberlin had been seen riding this horse and leading another which answered the description of the missing horse. Snobberlin was arrested and brought before D. W. Hossie and J. K. Cairns, J.P.'s, and sentenced to two years less one day in the Provincial Gaol.

## 16. RE JAMES LAMB AND ALVIN PALMQUIST—HORSE STEALING.

The accused were two boys, the oldest being nineteen years of age, and are incorrigible. These boys stole two horses and saddles in the Acme district, and rode towards the country south of Empress. One horse died on the road, and they sold the other one and the saddles and took the train back to Acme, and were arrested. Palmquist, the youngest, was tried by the Juvenile Court and sent to the Reformatory at Portage la Prairie for three years. Lamb was sentenced by Judge Winter to two years' imprisonment less one day in the Provincial Gaol.

## 17. RE ANDY LEMP—HORSE STEALING.

On the 23rd of June a man named Matlock, of Champion, placed his horse and saddle in a livery barn at Rockyford for the night; the horse and saddle were missing in the morning, and it was ascertained that Lemp was also missing. He sold the horse at Carstairs, and was traced to Lacombe, arrested, and brought before Colonel Sanders, police magistrate at Calgary, by whom he was sentenced to four months' imprisonment.

## LETHBRIDGE DISTRICT.

## 18. RE J. R. LEACH, MYRTLE LEACH, JAMES MUIR AND B. M. FURNELL—CATTLE STEALING.

This case caused considerable interest in the Southern part of the province, as all the accused were Americans, and the eighty-one head of cattle stolen were from ranchers living on the Canadian side of the line. These cattle were found on the ranch of Leach, near Whitlash, in Montana. The brands had been blotched and worked over, and the horned cattle dehorned.

Stock Detective Ferguson and Prestwich were sent over to investigate and bring the cattle back to Canada. The various owners laid informations, and Inspector Bavin, Detective Shaw, and Corporal Hidson proceeded to Chester, Montana, to take the matter up with the Sheriff, and Mrs. Myrtle Leach and James Muir were arrested and brought back to Canada, Leach having skipped out. Muir

implicated a man named Furnell, who was arrested by Sheriff Morgan and fought extradition. Leach gave himself up to the Sheriff, waived extradition, and was brought to Lethbridge.

Muir was brought before His Honour Judge Jackson, and the charge was withdrawn by the Crown Prosecutor. The information against Myrtle Leach was withdrawn by the complainant. After Leach had confessed at Lethbridge, he appeared before Mr. Justice Tweedie and a jury, and was sentenced to eight years in the penitentiary. The extradition proceedings against Furnell were dropped on the advice of our Attorney in the United States, and the Stock Association over there is instituting proceedings against him.

This case and sentence has had a very salutary effect, and no complaints have been received from along the border since the case was concluded. The following is an editorial from the Lethbridge Herald on the case:—

“The sentence on the man Leach, convicted of cattle stealing cannot be said to be too severe. In the interests of a staple industry such as cattle raising, and for the protection of the ranchers in the district, the sentence should serve as a salutary one. Nor could it be said that the judge would have served the interests of justice had a lighter sentence been imposed. There is bound to be a certain sympathy for the family of the sentenced man and a certain commiseration for the position in which he was placed which he gave as a reason for committing the crime he was guilty of. But these do not serve as extenuating reasons for making the sentence less than that imposed. The judge, it can be fairly said, went to the extent of clemency, and there was the greater interests of justice he had to serve without having to take any sentimental phase of the case into consideration.”

“With all that Leach was guilty of, the sentence was a just one, and given with full weight brought to bear on the charge against the accused. It was not the case of a man butchering a steer to save his family from hunger. The crime he committed was a deliberate one, with planning, and extending for a period in a systematic plan of cattle rustling. It was the professional cattle thief at work in the way he went about his business. The convicted man was not only guilty of crime in the way of cattle stealing, but he gave evidence of being utterly callous in the inhuman way he treated some of the cattle in dehorning them and lopping off their ears to aid him in hiding his crime.

“The practice of cattle rustling was a notorious one in the early days, and had Leach escaped justice there would have been every encouragement for the revival of a species of crime, which in the way cattle are at large and with the facilities afforded, is very hard to detect. A great deal of credit is due to the A.P.P. who were active in hunting down the criminal in the manner in which they exerted themselves to bring him to justice, and to locate the stolen cattle. The A.P.P. are comparatively a new force, with traditions still to be built up. That they are proceeding in the right way, imbued with zeal and earnestness of their profession in protecting the community they serve, and in the means they used in aiding justice in the Leach case, is an encouraging earnest of their future usefulness. In their dealings with Leach, and in their actions throughout the case, Inspector Bavin and his men acted with the utmost consideration. Even counsel for the defence, in his address to the jury, paid a personal



tribute to the Inspector in the consideration he had at all times shown to those who came within the clutches of law and justice, particularly in the humane manner in which these were treated. In what is sometimes attributed to those who have the maintaining of the law as being 'police methods,' these facts are reassuring."

19. RE JOE THIBERT AND NAPOLEON SICOTTE—CATTLE STEALING.

Constable Margerison, of Pincher Creek Detachment, received information on September 25th, that a calf had been stolen from the pasture of E. E. Wilson. He picked up a trail of a light wagon, suspected of being used to haul the calf away, and trailed it to the farm of Dona Thibert, where he found Joe Thibert and Napoleon Sicotte with the calf killed. They confessed to the theft, and were brought before Mr. Justice Ives, pleaded guilty, and were fined \$25.00 each. Local feeling ran very high over the light sentence imposed. The constable's prompt action in this case was highly commendable; he had these men in custody within six hours of receiving the complaint and had covered some sixty to seventy miles to do so.

20. RE ROY AND GILBERT ERICKSON—HORSE STEALING.

This case emanated from the Coutts district, near the border. These two men were members of a suspected gang of horse and cattle rustlers. Two of our stock detectives and Constable Ellis, of the Coutts detachment gathered sufficient evidence against the two men to justify the owner, P. Knudsen, laying a charge against them. They were committed for trial and appeared before Mr. Justice Walsh, at Lethbridge. Roy Erickson was sentenced to one year's imprisonment, and Gilbert was acquitted.

21. FRED AND MANUEL WEISS—CATTLE STEALING.

William Clark, a rancher of Little Plume, near Medicine Hat, reported that he had lost twenty-three head of cattle. Sergeant Vise and Detective Ayton at once investigated and found ten head in a field belonging to a man named Noble, who stated that Weiss had left the cattle with him to pasture for him, and was to have taken them away the day our men arrived. Both the Weiss's were arrested, and, later, were brought before his Lordship Mr. Justice Hyndman and a jury at Medicine Hat. Manuel Weiss was found "guilty" and sentenced to seventy-three months' imprisonment, and Fred was acquitted.

22. RE BOB STEELE—HORSE STEALING.

Steele is a Blood Indian, and has given a great deal of trouble for some years. He stole two horses from an Indian woman, and took them to the United States and sold them to two South Peigan Indians near Browning, Montana. I obtained authority to extradite him, but Sheriff Davis arrested him and took him to the line and handed him over to Stock Detective Shaw. He will come up for trial at Macleod on January 10th, 1922, at the sitting of the Supreme Court.

23. JESSE HOFFMAN—HORSE STEALING.

This was a case of a white man stealing a horse from a Peigan Indian and selling it to another man. He was arrested, brought before His Lordship Mr. Justice Ives, at Macleod, and sentenced to one year's imprisonment.



**PEACE RIVER SUB-DISTRICT.**

## 24. RE PETER R. CLARK—HORSE STEALING.

This case was reported in 1920. The accused left the country while on bail, and, returning in April, 1921, was arrested and brought before Judge Morrison, who sentenced him to one year's imprisonment.

**GRANDE PRAIRIE SUB-DISTRICT.**

## 25. RE NAT EASTMAN—HORSE STEALING.

This theft occurred at Beaver Lodge. Eastman stole a horse from one Sam Drociuk, and was trailed by Corporal Sambrooke and Constable Nadeau, to Bezanson. Eastman took to the bush, but was captured, and later brought before Judge Debuc, who, taking a very lenient view of the case, sentenced him to one month's imprisonment.

**THEFT, FORGERY, BURGLARY, ETC.**

The following is a synopsis of some of the principal cases dealt with.

## 1. RE G. L. JANNEY—FALSE PRETENCES.

During the spring of 1921, the above named, travelling as "Captain" G. L. Janney, late of the Canadian Air Force, covered the Province of Saskatchewan, Alberta, and British Columbia, selling shares for a new enterprise called the Northern Canada Traders, Ltd., of which he was alleged to have been the president. This company was supposed to have been formed to establish an aerial service from different parts of the Northern Oil Fields. The company was incorporated by letters patent under the Dominion Companies Act, on April 26th, 1919, the prospectus being filed at Ottawa. Application was made in February, 1920, to the Alberta Board of Public Utilities, and a certificate was granted which was later cancelled in April, 1920. During this period Janney had sold a considerable number of shares in this Province, his success being aided, no doubt, by the reported oil strike at Fort Norman. After selling a number of shares in a town or city, Janney would give his cheque, drawn on an Ottawa bank, to pay expenses, and in many cases received cash for same, getting some responsible local party to endorse the cheque.

During his travels he stayed off in Lethbridge, where he met with great success, sold a number of shares, and passed off several cheques, all of which were returned "N.S.F." One of these fell into the hands of Andrew Nicas, who laid information before Magistrate Burrell, and warrant was issued. By this time the purchasers of shares had talked with people who had cashed the cheques, and they reached the conclusion that they had been swindled. Talk was broad, but they hesitated to take action. It was decidedly an excellent move when the Attorney-General of the province, on the recommendation of this force, decided to bring Janney back from Vancouver, where he had been located. This was carried out, and Janney was committed for trial by Mr. E. C. Cranstoun, J.P., in July, 1921. Not being able to raise the necessary bondsmen, the accused was held at Lethbridge Gaol. Whilst there he hatched some grievance against the gaol authorities, and decided to go on a hunger strike. This he carried

out for about forty-two days, and reached a serious stage of weakness. As soon as he began to fail at the gaol, he was removed to the hospital, where he no doubt received some stimulant. The press gave this affair great publicity, which was what Janney wanted. However, the "bluff was called" by the action of the Attorney-General, and the prisoner was brought into court on a stretcher before the Honourable Justice Ives, on September 30th, 1921. In spite of the plea and stage work for mercy arranged by his lawyer, Mr. Virtue, of Lethbridge, the judge took a very serious view of the offence, and sentenced the accused to two years' hard labour in the Prince Albert Penitentiary. As issuing worthless cheques is very prevalent, this case should act as a warning to those who practise it, and also to business men and others who accept cheques after banking hours from persons who are little known to them.

2. RE FLOYD WOOLF—ROBBERY WITH VIOLENCE.

This case was reported in 1920 and occurred at Cardston. Woolf fled to the United States after the robbery took place. He returned in September, 1921, was arrested at Magrath, and charged with entering Canada by stealth, it being necessary to lay this charge in order to hold him until the witnesses in the hold-up case could be located. He was sentenced to one month's imprisonment on this charge and was brought before the Honourable Justice Tweedie on the hold-up charge and sentenced to one year's imprisonment.

3. RE PETE ONTKE AND PETE VASALENAK—ASSAULT, GRIEVOUS BODILY HARM.

This case occurred in the Coaldale district. It appears that Steve Vasalenak had been hit over the head with a shovel, and it was reported that his head had been split, and both arms broken. However, it turned out that such was not the case. He had received a bad wound on the head and his arms were badly bruised. The two men accused of the assault were arrested by Sergeant Marsom and Constable O'Halloran and brought before Judge Jackson, who imposed a sentence of twenty-three months' imprisonment.

4. RE JOSEPH W. PECK—BREAKING AND ENTERING AND THEFT.

Mrs. George Christie, living near the Big Island mine, on the outskirts of the City of Edmonton, reported that her house had been broken into and a violin valued at \$150.00 had been stolen. The second hand stores were searched, and a description of the instrument left with them. Peck eventually went to one of these dealers, and sold it for \$11.00. He was arrested and brought before Judge Taylor, and sentenced to eighteen months' imprisonment.

5. RE J. F. HOLGATE AND E. S. ROSS—ROBBERY WITH VIOLENCE AND THEFT OF MOTOR CAR.

On January 10th, 1921, a complaint was made by one John McNeil, proprietor of the Twin City Garage, Edmonton, to the effect that about 11 a.m., of the 10th inst., a telephone message had been received at his office asking that a car be sent to the Macdonald Hotel. Chauffeur Chris Gahr was assigned to the duty, and picked up the above named, two boys of 17 and 19 years of age, belonging to Edmonton. Gahr was instructed to drive towards Fort Saskatchewan,

and when near that place it was alleged that both of the accused, who were armed with revolvers, held Gahr up, bound his hands and feet, and practically took charge of the car. They then drove towards Lamont, but, before reaching the town, undid the rope with which Gahr was bound. At Lamont, while they were getting gasoline, Gahr managed to escape, and the accused then drove off with the car. Gahr telephoned to Edmonton, and the police were notified. Instructions were at once issued to all local detachments to keep a lookout for the car, and the accused. At about 11.15 p.m. on the same day a telephone message was received from Constable Rawson, of Leduc detachment, that he had arrested both of the accused, and taken charge of the car. The accused when arrested, were both armed, and three revolvers were found among their belongings, as well as maps of trails and other evidence which clearly showed that it was their intention to take the car to the United States. The accused were brought to Edmonton and committed for trial.

On April 6th, 1921, before His Lordship Mr. Justice Hyndman and a jury, the accused pleaded "not guilty" to both charges. The evidence produced by the Crown fully established the guilt of the accused. Ross was the only witness called for the defence. The jury, after being out fifty minutes, came in and returned a verdict of "not guilty." His Lordship made no comment whatever on the verdict, and discharged the accused.

The two young men, sons of highly respected people of Edmonton, had other serious charges preferred against them by the city police. The public was very much wrought up over these cases and the verdict returned.

6. RE ROBERT JAMERSON—UNLAWFUL WOUNDING.

The accused is a coloured man living near Athabasca. He and his wife were getting ready to go to a dance, the wife being ready before him, went out to the rig that was waiting to drive them and got in. The husband called her, and had worked himself into a violent temper because he could not find one of his socks. She told him to find it himself, and upon her entering the house, he seized and struck at her with a razor, inflicting a wound thirteen inches long. He was arrested by Constable Heacock, and later brought before Judge Morrison and sentenced to three years in the penitentiary.

7. RE JOHN GIBENNUS—BREAKING, ENTERING, AND THEFT.

This offence was committed at Leduc. The accused broke into a store of the Leduc Hardware Company, and stole several boxes of ammunition and sold them. He was arrested and confessed to the theft. Judge Morrison sentenced him to eighteen months' imprisonment.

8. RE STEPHEN RUSNACK—FORGERY (2 CHARGES).

The accused in this case was arrested at Bremner, near Edmonton, on a warrant for alleged robbery with violence at Mirror, Alberta. After being committed, efforts were made to ascertain whether he had been concerned in a like offence committed at Winterburn. Whilst making these enquiries, it was learnt that one George Bevington, for whom the accused had worked, had discovered that two cheques for

\$50.00 and \$55.00 had been forged, and it was suspected that the accused was the person who had forged his name. Accused on being shown the two cheques, voluntarily admitted that he had forged them, and had cashed them. He was committed for trial, and on the 9th September, appeared before Judge Taylor, and pleaded guilty to the charge. He was sentenced to nine months in the Provincial Gaol at Fort Saskatchewan on each charge, sentences to run concurrently.

9. RE JAMES KAKAHIE—THEFT.

The accused was a member of a band of strolling players calling themselves the "Royal Hawaiians." While they were playing at Tofield, they put up at the Tofield Hotel. The proprietor of the hotel missed some jewelry from his room after they had left. Kakahie was arrested at Ryley, and the missing jewelry found on him. He was brought before Judge Taylor and sentenced to six months' imprisonment.

10. RE WILLIAM AND AUGUST WYSK—THEFT OF MOTOR CARS (4 CHARGES).

These two men are brothers and operated over Central Alberta stealing whatever they could lay their hands on. They stole a Ford car at Olds, one at Kitscoty, a Chevrolet at Sedgewick, and a Ford at Lamont. They stole a set of license numbers at Morinville for the Lamont car, and were arrested while driving this car. They were accompanied by a man named Stanley Jendruck, who had been associated with them in several robberies. William Wusk made a statement confessing that he and his brother August had stolen the four cars, and they were brought before Judge Taylor who sentenced William to two years in the penitentiary, and August to twenty-three months' imprisonment in the Provincial Gaol. The stolen cars were all returned to the owners.

11. RE WILLIAM WYSK—BREAKING AND ENTERING THE ST. PAUL MERCANTILE COMPANY'S STORE.

The above mentioned store, situated at Saint Paul des Metis, was looted of about \$1,000.00 worth of goods. No trace of the goods could be found, nor of the burglars, until an auction sale on the farm of John Krakowsky, when certain of the effects exposed for sale were identified as some of the stolen goods. It was ascertained that Krakowsky and Wusk had been together on the night of the robbery. Krakowsky had been previously charged, some of the articles being found at his mother's, but he was acquitted. Wusk confessed as to his part in the robbery, and was sentenced by Judge Taylor to seven years in the Prince Albert Penitentiary.

12. RE WILLIAM AND AUGUST WYSK—BREAKING AND ENTERING (9 CHARGES).

The accused were charged that on certain dates they broke into stores at Elk Point, Chipman, Morinville, Westlock, and other places. The country was searched for the thieves, and they were eventually arrested at Chipman. They made a voluntary confession and were brought before Judge Taylor, who sentenced William to seven years in the penitentiary, and August to twenty-three months' imprisonment. Sentences to run concurrently with other sentences imposed.



13. RE STANLEY JENDRUCK—BREAKING AND ENTERING (7 CHARGES),  
AND RECEIVING STOLEN PROPERTY.

This man was connected with, and was an associate of the Wysk brothers, and was included in the statement made by them. He denied this, but his finger prints gave him away, and he was sentenced by His Lordship Mr. Justice Simmons to seven years in the penitentiary.

14. RE JACOB SIKORSKI—WOUNDING (2 CHARGES).

This case was reported in 1920. The accused appeared before His Lordship Mr. Justice Simmons, who imposed upon him a fine of \$250.00, or in default, four months' imprisonment. He paid the fine.

15. RE WASYL POBRIAN—FORGERY.  
RE WASYL TECHON—UTTERING.

These men stole some grain cheques from the Gillespie Elevator Company at Vilna, filled them out for certain amounts, forged and uttered them. They were arrested and on April the 8th, appeared before Mr. Justice Simmons and a jury, and were found "guilty." Pobrian was sentenced to six months' imprisonment and Techon to three months.

16. RE GEORGE SMART AND JOHN PALEMAR—ASSAULT CAUSING  
ACTUAL BODILY HARM.

One Ole Flaathen, of Soda Lake, had been entrusted with a letter for Mrs. Palemar, from someone in Vegreville. He went to Palemar's house to deliver it, and while doing so the two men attacked him with their fists, and a neck-yoke. He was badly beaten up and under the care of a doctor for some time. Smart and Palemar were brought before Judge Taylor, at Vegreville. Smart was fined \$50.00, and Palemar, \$100.00.

17. RE JOHN SCHRAMM, SAM COLEMAN AND ALFRED UTENDALE—  
THEFT OF MOTOR CAR.

These three young men, practically boys, broke into the garage of F. D. Myers and stole his car. They were stalled with the car at a farm house about eighteen miles from Edmonton, and the matter was reported to us. The car was brought back, and the boys traced and arrested. They appeared before Judge Taylor and pleaded "guilty." His Honour took their age into consideration, and sentenced them to one year suspended sentence, and to appear before him on the first Monday in April, 1922.

18. RE ROWEN AND PARKER—ROBBERY WITH VIOLENCE.

It appears that a young girl was walking about the platform of the railway station at Sedgewick, waiting for the early morning train for Calgary, when she was accosted by two men, who beat her into a state of insensibility and robbed her. Then they placed her body on the railroad track, evidently with the intention that the train might run over her. She recovered consciousness and raised an alarm. Constable Reay boarded the train at Hardisty, jumped off at Sedgewick, and arrested the two men as they attempted to board the train. They

were brought before His Lordship Mr. Justice Walsh, and were each sentenced to ten years in the penitentiary and twenty lashes. These two men came from Vancouver as harvesters.

19. RE MARQUARDT AND HOWARD—BURGLARY.

During the early part of the fall there was an epidemic of burglaries along the C. and E. line from Calgary to Lacombe. Detective Scott who was investigating these cases arrested these two boys at Morningside, with a large quantity of stolen property in their possession. They confessed to eight different burglaries, and on account of their age were allowed to go on suspended sentence.

20. RE A. H. RUSSELL, K.C.—SUBORNATION OF PERJURY.

The accused is a solicitor residing at Red Deer. He was counsel for the Shearer Brothers mentioned previously in this report. His clients made some very damaging allegations against the police. At the second trial of Ira Shearer, he pleaded "guilty," and the three brothers alleged that the evidence given at their former trial was fabricated by Russell. After this trial was over Russell was charged, and he will appear at the next sitting of the Supreme Court at Red Deer.

21. RE WILLIAM MCFARLANE—BREAKING AND ENTERING.

This crime was committed at Oyen. McFarlane broke into the pool room of A. Johnson and stole a quantity of cigarettes. He was sentenced to one year's imprisonment.

22. RE JAMES LAMB—BURGLARY.

This man is also mentioned in this report in connection with horse stealing. Lamb, and a juvenile named Palmquist, broke into the hardware store of J. McInnis, the general store of J. Brown, and the butcher shop of Weikers, all of Acme, and stole about \$500.00 worth of goods. He armed himself with a 25-20 rifle, and 150 rounds of ammunition, taken from the hardware store. The stolen goods were cached in an unused shack about twelve miles from Acme. Constable Jarman took them by surprise, and placed them in custody. Lamb received a sentence of two years less one day, and Palmquist was dealt with by the Juvenile Court.

23. RE TOM DICKS AND HARRY GRAY—ASSAULT AND ROBBERY.

These two men came from the Province of Saskatchewan, looking for work, and landed at Acme. They obtained their meals from a Chinese restaurant, which they forgot to pay for. Proceeding to Grainger, they went to a Chinese restaurant there, assaulted the proprietor and attempted to rob the till. Then they travelled to the Greenacre district, and broke into the house of Mr. McKay, stealing a diamond ring and a pair of field glasses. Their arrest was effected by Constable Valk and they appeared before Mr. Justice Simmons, each being sentenced to six months' imprisonment.

24. RE KYLE HAMILTON—ESCAPE FROM CUSTODY.

This man escaped from custody in April, 1917, and turned up again at the beginning of this year. He was re-arrested and brought before Mr. Justice Simmons and sentenced to two years in the penitentiary.

## 25. RE JOHN RUSSELL PARKER—FORGERY.

This man was charged before Colonel Sanders, police magistrate at Calgary, with thirty cases of forgery. He pleaded "guilty," and put up a long story about being a returned man (he had no proof that he was one), and having been sick since returning from overseas. His modus operandi was to go into a large store and buy certain articles, always at an hour when the banks were closed. He would then issue a cheque on some one for fifty dollars more than the purchase price of the articles purchased, stating that he wanted enough cash to carry him over the night. The magistrate sentenced him to one year's imprisonment on each charge, sentences to run concurrently.

## 26. RE FRANK URCH—THEFT OF WHEAT.

This case occurred in the Youngstown district. Urch and another man named Uhler stole a quantity of grain from a man named Nels Stystad, and left the country. Urch returned later and was arrested by Constable Torpey, and charged before Police Magistrate Hewitt, of Youngstown. He elected for speedy trial, pleaded "guilty," and was sentenced to two years' imprisonment less one day.

## 27. RE LYONS AND DAWSON—THEFT OF AUTOMOBILE.

Mr. Webber, who runs a garage in Calgary, reported that he had rented a Ford car, on May 23rd, to these two men for one day, and on June 2nd, they had not returned it, and he thought that they had gone to the United States. Inspector Brankley took up the matter with Sheriff Gordon, of Great Falls, Montana. He located the car at once and arrested Lyons and Dawson on June 21st. At first they decided to fight extradition, but gave up the idea. Detective Lesley was sent over to get them. Lyons, who pleaded "guilty," exonerated Dawson from having anything to do with the theft, and was sentenced to one year's imprisonment. He also received another sentence of one year on a charge of false pretenses.

## OFFENCES AGAINST WOMEN.

Summary of some of the most important cases of offences against women:—

## 1. RE ALBERT KOENIG—INDECENT ASSAULT

At a dance held at Jenner on July 1st, the accused was noticed by a man named Maxwell to leave the hall with a girl named Bernice Olekszyk, the girl being barely fourteen years of age. He had danced quite a lot of dances with her. After leaving the hall he took her towards a lumber yard. Maxwell followed and frustrated his attempt to seduce this girl. Koenig was brought before Mr. Justice McCarthy and sentenced to six months' imprisonment.

## 2. RE H. PRALL—SEDUCTION.

This was one of the most disgusting cases reported. Prall had seduced his step-daughter, a girl under fourteen years of age, and had also got her to commit other revolting acts. He was brought before His Lordship Mr. Justice Tweedie and sentenced to one year's imprisonment.

## 3. RE WILLIAM VOOS—ATTEMPTED RAPE.

The accused admitted in his evidence that he had frequently had intercourse with the complainant. On the day of the alleged rape, one of the complainant's children peeped through the keyhole of the door, and asked the mother what the man was doing to her. In order to save herself, she laid a complaint against Voos, and he was sentenced by Chief Justice Harvey to five years in the penitentiary.

## 4. RE GEORGE WARTYNOWICH—CARNAL KNOWLEDGE.

This case occurred at Opal. Wasyl Sowka laid an information against the accused for having carnal knowledge of his daughter, Rosie Sowka, the girl being a cripple from her birth. The accused was brought before Mr. Justice McCarthy and was sentenced to twenty-three months' imprisonment. His Lordship took the man's age into consideration when sentencing him, he being over fifty years of age.

## 5. RE ROBERT JOHN PIKE—CARNAL KNOWLEDGE (3 CHARGES).

James W. Pike, of Abilene, reported that his brother, Robert, had had carnal knowledge of his niece, a little girl of twelve years of age, and suffering from St. Vitus' dance. The offence had been committed three times during the month of March. Enquiries were made, and it was learnt that the accused had left his farm, told his wife nothing, simply left and gone away. He was traced through the Government Labour Bureau to Cadogan, and, being arrested there, was brought before Mr. Justice Ives and jury at Edmonton. The jury found him "guilty" on the three charges. Before passing sentence, His Lordship addressed the accused at some length on the seriousness of the offence, and in the course of his address said: "I hope what I now say to you will be so widely published in this province that it will come to the knowledge of every man in it. You have been convicted by a jury, whose verdict I agree with, of defiling a child, a little girl, twelve years of age, and afflicted seriously with St. Vitus' dance. The maximum punishment prescribed for a man guilty of your offence is imprisonment for life and whipping, and I warn the bestiality that preys upon the children of this country, that the next man who is convicted in a court over which I have jurisdiction may expect the maximum penalty. If such men as you who have been found guilty be in this province, or come here, and have not got the fear of God in their hearts, I propose to put the fear of the law there, and of one judge who is administering it. The sentence of the court is that you be imprisoned with hard labour in the penitentiary at Prince Albert, Saskatchewan, for a period of ten years on each charge, to run concurrently, and that you be whipped there thrice with ten strokes each time."

## 6. RE ANTON BAHR—INCEST.

This man resided in the Vegreville district, and was released from the penitentiary in January, 1921, where he had just completed a sentence of two years for an offence against one of his daughters. Some time in July, 1921, he was alleged to have committed a like offence on another daughter, aged eight years. The facts disclosed were of a very shocking nature, and he was brought before Judge Morrison in the District Court at Vegreville. He was found "guilty" and sentenced to seven years in the penitentiary.



## 7. RE JAMES ADAMS—INCEST.

This case occurred at Swan River. Ellen Adams was seen to be pregnant, and upon being questioned by Constable Osgood, she stated that her father had forced her to have illicit relations with him, and that he was the father of her unborn child. The father admitted his guilt. The accused was brought before Judge Morrison in the District Court at Edmonton and sentenced to five years in the penitentiary.

## CRIMINAL STATISTICS.

The following statistics of criminal offences show 6,851 cases entered, an increase of 467 over last year. In addition there were 4,437 investigations. The percentage of convictions was very high, 85 per cent.; higher than last year by 3 per cent. The 4,437 cases investigated consisted of enquiries for missing friends and relatives, investigations made for other forces, horse and cattle stealing, and a large number of enquiries for the various consuls of European countries, other British colonies and England. We did a very large amount of work for the United States sheriffs, and handled twenty-six men for them, who all waived extradition and returned to the United States.

The total number of prisoners handled by the force during the year was 3,491.

The number of cases against women was 81 cases, an increase on last year. Thirty-four convictions were obtained. Forty were either withdrawn or dismissed, and there are seven awaiting trial as per schedule of classification.

Crime	Entered	Con- victions	Dismissal	Awaiting Trial
Assault, Indecent .....	22	15	5	2
Rape and Attempt .....	13	3	10	—
Abduction .....	4	—	4	—
Carnal Knowledge .....	19	7	10	2
Incest .....	10	6	2	2
Seduction .....	13	3	9	1
Totals .....	81	34	40	7

It can readily be understood that it is a very difficult matter to secure convictions in cases of this nature, as it is essential that corroborative evidence be obtained and from the nature of the crime this is almost impossible to procure. Some of the cases I have quoted were of a revolting nature, and the majority of the cases handled occurred in the foreign settlements.

Offences against property, ordinary thefts, accounts for 600 cases entered, against 624 last year, a decrease of 24 cases. Four hundred and forty-four convictions were obtained, 130 cases were withdrawn or dismissed, and there are 26 awaiting trial.

## HORSE AND CATTLE STEALING:

There were 83 cases entered this year and 40 convictions obtained, 8 cases dismissed, and 6 important cases awaiting trial, an increase of 4 cases on last year. Some of the principal cases have been quoted

and I look for a decrease of this crime during the coming year, as the weeding out of incompetent stock inspectors and brand readers, and the appointing of new ones, who understand the work, will be a great assistance to the force generally in checking up shipments of cattle and horses by the railroad routes, which for the past four or five years has been done so carelessly that a great many cattle slipped through and no trace of them could be found. The efficient patrols by our men, regular raids by our stock detectives of the territory where the larger bunches of cattle range, have kept down this class of theft. A still more effective protection could be secured if the ranchers and farmers would co-operate with us more closely than they do, and also if they would keep a little better tab on their stock than they do. In the Leach case, on the boundary line, in which some 80 or 100 head of cattle were involved, the owners of the stolen cattle did not know that they had lost them. It was only by the co-operation of the stock detectives of the Montana Stock Association and our men along the border, that this case was discovered. The owners did not know whether their cattle had strayed away or been stolen. There is also no doubt that a good many strays find their way into the packing plants, despite the vigilance of the police and brand readers, and some find their way into the pickling barrels of unscrupulous farmers and others. Take the Morgan and Carter cattle stealing case at Castor. They shipped a carload of cattle to the Winnipeg Stock Yards, every one of which was stolen. Owing to the negligence of the brand reader they very nearly got away with these cattle. We had the shipment stopped at Moose Jaw, and recovered the cattle for the owners. The latter were largely to blame. Their cattle suddenly disappeared, and they knew these men to be regularly shipping cattle, and although they suspected them, they did not notify us until the cattle were gone.

#### FALSE PRETENCES:

There are 122 cases entered this year, an increase of 40 cases over last year. Some of them were trivial and some serious, such as the Janney case. Merchants have suffered the most in this regard, especially in the cities.

#### ROBBERY WITH VIOLENCE:

There is an increase of 14 cases over last year, and committed mostly by our alien population.

#### PRAIRIE FIRES:

There were 47 cases entered for setting out of prairie fires, an increase over last year of 29 cases, attributable to the dryness of the season. In some cases the ground burnt for days, especially in the muskegs. Considerable damage was done in some districts, farmsteads being burnt out, and the season's crop destroyed.

#### INSANE PERSONS:

During the year we handled 281 insane persons—91 females and 190 males. Everything is done for their comfort while they are in our charge, and it is one of our most unpleasant duties, handling these unfortunate people. They are all taken to the Ponoka Asylum. The long distance some of them have to be brought is very

trying. A good many of them soon recover. We had a case where a man was reported violently insane about 200 miles from Fort McMurray. Constable McDonald left McMurray with his dog team, located this man and had to tie him down in order to bring him to McMurray. The man gradually got better. He had been living alone for so long, seeing no one, that the companionship of the constable on the road began to have the effect of restoring his mental balance, and after a few days at McMurray, he had recovered sufficiently to be sent alone to Edmonton.

#### OFFENCES AGAINST MORALS AND RELIGION:

There were 641 convictions—347 for vagrancy, 54 drunk and disorderly, 203 gambling, and 37 in connection with houses of ill fame, and some others of a less serious nature.

#### MOTOR CAR THEFTS:

There has been an increase of thefts of motor cars, 94 more cases reported this year than last year, and more accidents, brought about by careless driving. I would strongly recommend that the Criminal Code, or Motor Vehicles Act be so amended as to give police magistrates and judges the power to cancel the motor licenses, or the license held by the chauffeur in cases where the drivers conduct themselves in such a way as to become a menace to the public safety.

#### IDENTIFICATION BUREAU.

This branch of the force is in charge of Reg. No. 159 Corporal R. Kirby (M.C.), who has handled this work in a very capable manner. I attach his report herewith.

#### ALBERTA PROVINCIAL POLICE

##### IDENTIFICATION BUREAU.

Headquarters, Edmonton, Alberta,

December 31, 1921.

SIR:—

I have the honour to submit the following report on the operation of the Identification Bureau for the year ended December 31, 1921:

Finger print records made through "A" Div. during 1921....	265
Finger print records made through "B" Div. during 1921....	57
Finger print records made through "C" Div. during 1921....	120
Finger print records made through "D" Div. during 1921....	197
Finger print records made through "P.R." S.-D. during 1921	4
Total .....	643

Finger print records made through exchanging with other forces during 1921:

Edmonton City Police .....	298
Winnipeg City Police .....	579
Fernie Town Police .....	3
Leavenworth State Bureau .....	3
Washington State Penitentiary .....	1
Saskatchewan Provincial Police .....	3
Royal Canadian Mounted Police .....	2
Memphis Town Police, Montana .....	1
Calgary City Police.....	1
Total .....	891

## Recapitulation:

Finger print records on file Jan. 1st, 1921 .....	712
Finger print records made by Alberta Provincial Police	
Force during 1921 .....	643
Finger print records received from other forces during 1921 .....	891
Finger print records on file, Dec. 31, 1921 .....	<u>2,246</u>

## Cases:

During the year nine cases of "breaking and entering" and one "hold-up" were investigated by the Bureau. In every case finger prints were obtained, and, in seven cases, suspects were arrested, identified by their finger prints as being the perpetrators of the crimes, and convicted accordingly. No arrests have yet been made in connection with two cases, therefore the Bureau has not had an opportunity of taking full advantage of the evidence obtained in these cases. In three instances during the year, articles were sent to the Bureau, from detachments, to be examined for latent impressions. In one case, finger prints were found and a suspect was identified and convicted, but in the other two cases the articles sent to the Bureau were of such a nature that it was impossible for them to retain a latent impression.

## Synopsis of Cases:

## GEO. GREKUL—BREAKING AND ENTERING.

On March 30, 1921, the post office at Nevis was entered and about \$280 in cash and cheques was stolen. On April 1, I was instructed by Chief Inspector J. D. Nicholson to proceed to Nevis. Upon examining the premises, a metacarpal impression was found on the frame of the window and a latent impression (thumb) was found on the glass of the window. Marks in the dust on the window sill showed that a corduroy material had been heavily pressed against the sill. The position of the latent thumb impression on the window pane was such that it was impossible for any person to make the impression unless he had three or more fingers amputated from the hand in question. Geo. Grekul, a suspect, was arrested and identified by the thumb print of his right hand, convicted and sentenced to three years at Prince Albert. As this is the first case in which a conviction was obtained through finger print evidence in the province, it seems appropriate to quote an extract from the press regarding this case:

HISTORY MADE IN WESTERN CANADIAN  
COURTS BY NEVIS CASE.

Establishing the first case of its kind in the history of police annals in Alberta, and it is believed, in Western Canada, George Grekul, charged with breaking and entering the post office at Nevis, Alberta, has been sent down for three years as a result of a conviction based solely on finger-print evidence as furnished by the Alberta Provincial Police.

Judge Morrison, who tried the case against Grekul, at Stettler, while admitting that the usual testimony presented against the accused was not sufficient upon which to base a penalty, admitted that the finger-print evidence was conclusive proof of the prisoner's guilt, and upon this evidence alone named his conviction.

To the painstaking and efficient work of Corporal Kirby, finger-print expert of the Alberta Provincial Police, whose headquarters are in Edmonton, belongs the credit for the novel conviction.

On March 30th, the post office of Nevis, in the Stettler district, was broken into and the Alberta Provincial Police were immediately notified. A couple of buttons



were found by Corporal McPherson in the post office immediately following the robbery, and Grekul was later arrested and held on suspicion. On Grekul's premises was also discovered a chisel that coincided with marks made on the windows and doors of the post office.

These evidences, however, were not sufficient for the prosecution, and on April 2nd, Corporal Kirby, finger-print expert, left for Nevis and took a photograph of a finger print that was distinguished on the window of the post office.

A portion of the glass carrying the evidence was brought to Edmonton and was photographed and later enlarged. The finger prints of Grekul were also photographed and enlarged and complete evidence was obtained that the finger of Grekul as photographed had been the finger that had marked the post office window.

Judge Morrison, in passing sentence, declared the buttons and the chisel had not been sufficient evidence upon which to base a conviction. He would, however, find Grekul guilty on the finger-print evidence as submitted by Corporal Kirby of the Edmonton Division of the Alberta Provincial Police.

#### STANLEY JENDRUCK, WILLIAM WYSK, AUGUST WYSK—BREAKING AND ENTERING.

During the latter part of 1920 and early in 1921 these three men committed a series of burglaries and remained at large until, on the 27th May, they broke into five stores in Morinville immediately after they had broken into a store at Chipman. Finger prints of all three of the men were found in the different stores, and when the men were arrested they were identified as being the perpetrators in question. The two Wysks pleaded "guilty" to fourteen charges each, but Jendruck, against whom very little evidence could be obtained (apart from finger print evidence), pleaded "not guilty" and was strongly defended by counsel. Finger print evidence showed that not only were the men implicated in the crimes in question, but that one of the Wysks and Jendruck both had two or three previous convictions for theft and breaking and entering registered against them, with the result that Jendruck and Wm. Wysk were found guilty on each charge and sentenced to seven years on each count and the other Wysk to twenty-three months on each count.

#### FRANK STEFAN—BURGLARY.

On Sept. 2, 1921, Frank Stefan and Bert Allberg broke into a jewelry store at Red Deer. Finger prints were found on a show case in the store and also on the door through which entrance had been gained. Frank Stefan was arrested in Edmonton and most of the stolen property recovered. He pleaded "guilty," but said that he did not enter the store—he merely kept watch outside. Finger print evidence was used to prove that he had been in the store, and he was sentenced to three years' imprisonment at Prince Albert.

#### WINTERBURN POST OFFICE—ALLEGED ROBBERY AND HOLD-UP.

On July 4, the postmaster and three men were held up in the Winterburn post office, and on August the 12th the post office was broken into. In both instances latent impressions were found on articles handled by the perpetrators, but as no suspects have yet been identified in these cases, the evidence is being preserved at the Bureau.

#### C. N. R., ST. ALBERT—BREAKING AND ENTERING.

On Aug. 13, 1921, the C. N. Railway depot at St. Albert was broken into. Finger print evidence obtained from the window and a shelf point to the fact that this was the work of boys. No suspects

have yet been arrested in connection with this case, but I have every reason to believe that I shall be in possession of the finger prints of the perpetrators within the next few days, and then this case will be cleared up.

#### JACOB PYTEL—BREAKING AND ENTERING.

On Dec. 5th, Jacob Pytel broke into the residence of Adolph Rosenthal, at Carvel. Det. Irvine removed a broken window (through which entrance had been gained) from the house and brought it to the Bureau for examination. The finger prints of Pytel were found on the window. The charge of "breaking and entering" was reduced to "theft of an article under the value of \$10," and Pytel (a boy of about seventeen years) pleaded "guilty" and was sentenced to three months with hard labour.

#### Identifications:

In addition to the cases already mentioned, in which the convictions were obtained or partly obtained through finger print identification, the Bureau has been the means of identifying 121 previous offenders during the year, with the result that their previous records could be used against them at their trials.

The following case is a good example of the usefulness of the Bureau in this branch of its work: John King, *alias* Jack Abraham, was arrested on a vagrancy charge at Edmonton, in December, 1920. He was finger-printed and identified as James King, who was charged with vagrancy and as a suspected pick-pocket at Winnipeg, Nov. 9, 1920, and charged with vagrancy by the Edmonton City Police, Nov. 22, 1920. On June 11, 1921, he was arrested again by this force at Blairmore and charged with vagrancy, when his finger prints again revealed the previous convictions and also the fact that he had travelled to Omaha, Nebraska, in December, 1920, and there had been charged with pick-pocketing. In January, 1921, he got himself appointed municipal constable at Lac la Biche, was convicted of "frequenting a gaming house," identified through the Bureau, and removed from office.

#### Photography:

More than 1,500 photographs were made by the Bureau during the year. Enlargements were made for exhibits in Court in all cases in which finger print evidence was used; and in several cases in which men were wanted, or advertised as missing, photographs were procured, copied, and circulated to all detachments of this force and also to other forces.

The Rogues' Gallery now contains more than 2,500 photographs, and is available to all ranks coming in to Headquarters from detachments. Several personal recognitions have been made in this manner.

#### Offices and Equipment:

The installing and equipping of a studio for photographing and enlarging, etc., has greatly facilitated the working of the Bureau, although the new lighting system is not yet complete, and in this one respect we are still working under difficulties.

The equipment of the Bureau is in good condition and complete, with the exception that a camera is urgently needed for out-door work.

**Instruction:**

Owing to the rapid growth of the Bureau, it was found impossible to continue the series of lectures that were being circulated to detachments in 1920, but a few lectures were given at "A" Division Headquarters to recruits during the year.

**General:**

A close liaison has been maintained with the Edmonton City Police Bureau, which undoubtedly saved both Bureaus a great duplication of work. Over 600 finger prints records and photographs were circulated to other bureaus, and, in exchange for this work, 891 records and photographs were added to our files during the year, in addition to which 129 identifications and 1,500 portraits were made and 8 convictions (100 per cent. of the cases entered) secured, the Bureau having increased over 300 per cent. during this period.

**Future Policy:**

I would respectfully suggest that with a slight augmentation in the staff, thereby making it possible to attend all important cases in which finger print evidence could be obtained or in which photographic exhibits would be of assistance in the prosecution, the efficiency of the Bureau and its usefulness to the force would be greatly increased.

In closing, sir, I wish to thank you for the advice and support that you have given the Bureau at all times.

I have the honour to be, sir,

Your obedient servant,

REMINGTON KIRBY,

Cpl., Reg. No. 159,

In care of Identification Bureau.

The Superintendent,  
Alberta Provincial Police,  
Edmonton, Alta.

**THE LIQUOR ACT.**

There were 1,362 cases entered under this Act, and 1,266 convictions obtained, 95 dismissals and withdrawals, and one case awaiting trial. The special liquor squad accounted for 291 cases, obtaining 264 convictions, 1,071 cases were handled by the uniform members of the force, and 1,002 convictions obtained. This shows a decrease of 177 cases handled by this force as compared with last year's work. This decrease is due to the fact that we received orders to discontinue enforcing the Act in the cities in February, 1921, the cities then being held responsible for the enforcement by their own police.

On February 1st, 1921, legal importation of liquor into Alberta ceased. The wholesale warehouses had anticipated this, and had brought in large stocks of liquor which could only be shipped out to

British Columbia and Quebec, and as the Liquor Export Act had been declared unconstitutional in 1920, they were not compelled to render returns of their shipments, neither could we legally inspect their records or stock. They raised no objection when we did check them up at frequent intervals. Several convictions were obtained for selling liquor in the province by these wholesalers. As the cities were made responsible in February, 1921, for the enforcement of the Act, including warehouses and drug stores, Chief Shute, of the Edmonton City Police, obtained several convictions against both. The warehouses being situated in the cities we have not come into touch with them, except seizing liquor where it has been sent from one point to another in the province. There is no doubt that a good many of the so-called drug stores get their supplies from them outside of what they legally purchase from the vendor.

Two interesting cases were fought through the courts in connection with wholesale export houses. The Gold Seal Liquor Company, of Calgary, to test the constitutionality of the plebiscite, and the Canada Temperance Act, shipped liquor to Vancouver. The Dominion Express Company refused the shipment, and the Gold Seal Company instituted proceedings against them. The case eventually came before the Supreme Court of Canada, which upheld the Act, and the liquor company lost the case.

The Nat Bell Liquor Company, of Edmonton, appealed against a magistrate's decision, under which they were fined, and about \$60,000.00 worth of liquor was confiscated. It has been appealed from court to court, and carried to the Privy Council, but final judgment has not yet been given.

The boundary has been closely watched and patrolled, as reports were received that liquor was being taken from wholesale export houses in Lethbridge to the Montana border. During the latter part of this month a car was intercepted at Coutts, loaded with liquor. The driver produced customs bills showing that the liquor and the car were billed to Helena, Montana, to a man named Daly, and we had to release it, at the same time notifying the Sheriff at Sweet Grass that this liquor was going through. Up to the present I have not heard what action the United States officials took with regard to this case, or whether they attempted to seize it.

There is a certain amount of resentment in the smaller towns and villages, because the cities and larger places were given, as one man told me, "Home Rule" in managing their own affairs in respect to the Liquor Act. He alleged that he or anyone could go into the cities and get what they wanted to drink without interference, while in the country the Alberta Provincial Police had butter in, and if a man wanted a drink, the best he could get was "moonshine". He thought the people living in the country were discriminated against, and that it was not fair. This was a new argument, and, no doubt, accounts in a measure for the falling off of complaints from the smaller places adjacent to the cities.

Complaints flow in regarding conditions, and every one of them is investigated, whether the letter is signed or unsigned. In some places the greatest resentment is shown at suspected places being searched. In one of the small towns south-east of Edmonton, complaints were continually coming in; despite our efforts no trace of liquor could be found, but by a sudden swoop we secured liquor



in two places, and at the trial of the two people implicated, the hall was crowded to the doors, business places closed and everyone hostile. The general public are not aware, nor have they any idea of the difficulties we have to put up with to enforce the Act. In several instances justices of the peace and magistrates have taken the opportunity to censure constables in the presence of the people charged before them. This attitude has a tendency to discourage men who are engaged in this necessary, and very disagreeable work, and to encourage the persons charged, who believe such dictum has the force of a legal decision when they witness the discomfiture of the police. In this connection I think it is only fair that if the constables have made a mistake it should be borne in mind that they are working in the interests of the public and not their own, that they acted in good faith and were carrying out the orders given them by someone in authority.

Complaints are often received that this constable or that constable is not doing very much to enforce the Liquor Act, the complainant not taking into consideration that his every movement is watched, and it does not matter where he is headed for, on patrol, or whatever direction he may take, some one in that direction is notified to be on the lookout.

I am glad to report that we have had no scandal in this force in connection with our duties in the enforcement of the liquor laws. One constable who tampered with a barrel of beer which was ordered confiscated by the justice of the peace was immediately dismissed. Two men working on the special liquor squad were ordered to put in their resignations as they were suspected of standing in with a bunch of bootleggers in Calgary, but we could not obtain evidence against them.

We were also called upon to assist the Inland Revenue Department a great deal. We handled 91 cases under this Act, and secured 81 convictions. Approximately 400 illicit stills have been seized by the Inland Revenue Department during the year, an increase of 150 over last year. In addition to the stills seized, thousands of gallons of whiskey and brandy "mash," hundreds of pounds of raisins, sugar, barley, corn and other articles necessary for the manufacture of "moonshine liquor" were also seized by the Inland Revenue officers. In almost every instance members of the Alberta Provincial Police were present when these seizures were made. Some of the stills found were made from old copper kettles, boilers, zinc buckets, etc., and in some cases elaborately manufactured stills were seized. In a good many cases only small quantities were made for home consumption, but in other cases the moonshiner was supplying the farmers in the district. A number of these stills were found among people of foreign descent.

Another way these people have of making whiskey is to dump a lot of raisins into a barrel containing water and a little alcohol, and allow it to ferment. After it has rested the necessary time, the mash is drained off a little, and more alcohol is added to give it the necessary "kick." It is very potent stuff, and a debauch on it generally brings the imbibor to a hospital, or a place of restraint.

There is no doubt that the manufacture of moonshine whiskey is on the increase, and it is being brought into the cities. It is cheaper than the real stuff and readily sold.

We have many difficulties to contend with in connection with this Act. Federal officers only may lay an information and prosecute, and if members of our own force were made Inland Revenue officers, we could deal more efficiently and expeditiously with offences. By the time an Inland Revenue Officer gets to the place where a still has been reported in operation, it has often been moved and the search is abortive. The revenue department keeps calling on us, and I have always given all the assistance possible.

I cannot speak too highly of the way in which Mr. Stott, who took over charge of the liquor squad from Inspector Hodgkins, when he resigned, has performed his duties, nor of Detective Schoeppe, who took over the Calgary branch from Detective Hesketh.

### BLOODHOUNDS.

The Bloodhound pups purchased this fall are doing well and advancing in their training. They will be ready to be placed in each district by May 1st, 1922, and should be of great assistance in tracing criminals, and I look for good results from them. At the present time they are at Coalhurst, and are being looked after by Constable McWilliams.

### TRAVELLING POLICE MAGISTRATES.

The suggested appointment of police magistrates placed at central and convenient points near the railways, will assist us very much in prosecutions under any Provincial Statute or the Criminal Code. No matter how conscientious a local J.P. may be, he is generally a business man, and does not want to antagonize people and prejudice his business. A paid magistrate has no business which will be affected and can be independent.

### SUDDEN, ACCIDENTAL AND SUICIDAL DEATHS.

Natural causes .....	86
Accidental .....	145
Suicidal .....	47
	<hr/>
	278

### GAMBLING.

We obtained 203 convictions under this heading during the year. Under the present laws it is harder to obtain a conviction against a person for keeping a common gaming house than it is for any other offence, it being necessary to prove a "rake-off," or that the party conducting the house is receiving money from the stakes. This is an exceedingly difficult matter to prove. As a result, there is practically only one way in which we can secure the evidence necessary to secure a conviction and that is to use temporarily a special constable who has a thorough knowledge of the games played, and who can get into the games and keep proper observation. These men are often termed "accomplices" or "stool pigeons," and their use is often the subject of considerable adverse criticisms by the press and public, who have no idea of the difficulties we have to contend with to obtain the necessary evidence to convict, but, on the other hand, lose no time in criticizing if prompt action against these places is not taken. I cannot see where an injustice would be done to anyone if the Criminal Code was amended so that it would not be necessary to prove a "rake-off."

## OPIUM AND DRUGS.

Several convictions were secured during the year, but as drug addicts stick to the cities principally, very few cases came under our observation.

## MOVING PICTURE SHOWS.

There is a decided improvement in the class of pictures shown during the past year. Evidently they have been carefully censored, but a great deal of the lurid advertising ought to be cut out also.

## ASSISTANCE TO OTHER DEPARTMENTS.

### DEPARTMENT OF THE ATTORNEY-GENERAL:

Prisoners are escorted to the penitentiaries and the provincial gaols, and to and from courts. Lunatics are taken care of and escorted to the Mental Hospital at Ponoka. We have made a very large number of enquiries for the Lunatics' Estate Branch, regarding the property of these unfortunates, which has necessitated covering large areas of territory, taking a lot of time and work.

We have supplied orderlies for all sittings of Supreme and District Courts, and at the police courts when required. All billiard rooms outside of cities are inspected monthly and reports rendered, and all new applications for licenses for billiard rooms reported on.

Numerous investigations have been made at the request of the Attorney-General's Department. A large number of lost and missing persons were searched for, which necessitated long and severe journeys, and rivers and lakes dragged.

### NEGLECTED CHILDREN'S DEPARTMENT:

A very large number of enquiries and complaints were investigated and the results forwarded to the superintendent of that department, and several boys escorted to Portage la Prairie Industrial School.

### WORKMEN'S COMPENSATION BOARD:

We have interviewed a large number of employers of labour for the Board, collected back due assessments, and entered prosecutions. It appears that the Act now is being better observed, employers being better posted on its provisions.

### FACTORIES ACT:

Assistance has been rendered in enforcing this Act when called upon.

## DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE.

### GAME ACT:

We have acted as game guardians and collected in fees for game licenses, \$4,208.50 for the year; also collected the fur tax at Fort McMurray and Fort Vermilion. There were 141 prosecutions entered under the Act, and 129 convictions secured.

### PRAIRIE FIRE ORDINANCE:

Fires were very prevalent this year, owing to the dryness of the season. Convictions are reported elsewhere in this report.

ENTIRE ANIMAL ACT	STALLION ACT.
COW BILL.	NOXIOUS WEEDS ACT
THRESHERS' LIEN ACT.	SHEEP TRAILERS ACT.
VETERINARY SURGEONS ACT.	VITAL STATISTICS ACT.
DOMESTIC ANIMALS ACT.	

The above mentioned Acts called for considerable attention and work, especially the Vital Statistics Act, and the Domestic Animals Act, the latter particularly so in the closed area districts. Sheep owners, with large flocks of sheep, drove their flocks into these areas, and as these areas were in the districts suffering from drought, they soon ate up what little feed there was, and the settlers' stock in these districts suffered considerably. Upon the request of the Minister of Agriculture, prompt action was taken in making the owners of these sheep stick to their leases or move out. Several prosecutions were taken which had the desired effect.

Under the Vital Statistics Act, a number of enquiries were instituted with regard to the issuing of marriage licenses, and the registration of births and deaths. A number of cases were prosecuted in connection therewith.

### DEPARTMENT OF THE PROVINCIAL SECRETARY.

#### MOTOR VEHICLES ACT:

A very large number of examinations were held for chauffeurs' licenses at our detachments in the presence of our constable, and fees collected.

#### THEATRE ACT:

Theatres were inspected, and the projectionist operators' examinations held and the fees collected. Travelling shows and a large number of theatres were checked up and prosecuted for not complying with the Amusement Tax Act.

### DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC WORKS.

HIGHWAYS ACT.	MINES ACT.
STEAM BOILERS ACT.	

### DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION.

TRUANCY ACT.	SCHOOL ATTENDANCE ACT.
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There has been a slight increase in the number of breaches of the School Attendance Act, mostly among the foreign settlers.

### DEPARTMENT OF THE PROVINCIAL TREASURER.

Several cases of infractions of the Insurance Act have been investigated and prosecuted.

### DEPARTMENT OF MUNICIPAL AFFAIRS.

Cases of destitution have been reported on at the request of the Minister.



## DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC HEALTH.

We have been called upon to do a large amount of work in connection with contagious diseases, enforcing quarantine regulations, reporting on destitute persons and issuing relief.

## DOMINION STATUTES.

### IMMIGRATION ACT:

Numerous investigations for this department were made at its request.

### DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE:

A large number of ticket-of-leave men have reported to this force, had their licenses endorsed, and a report forwarded to the proper authorities.

A number of requests were received from the Dominion Parole Officer for reports on prisoners applying for parole.

### DEPARTMENT OF INDIAN AFFAIRS:

The Indians have given very little trouble, and we have rendered assistance to the department when called upon.

## DRILL AND TRAINING.

No drill or training has been carried out this year with the exception of recruits joining, who are given a thorough course before being sent out on detachment duty.

I strongly recommend that a course of training of ten days be given to all members of the force this year, taking one-half of each division at a time. It can be so arranged that no district will suffer by the constable being away for this time, as a flying patrol can be maintained, and each district visited twice a week during his absence. A syllabus of training of ten hours a day for ten days at each headquarters of a division will not entail much expense, and is necessary to keep up discipline and efficiency.

## HEALTH.

The health of the force during the year has been very good, but one or two accidents befell members.

Reg. No. 194, Constable Connor, had a severe attack of pneumonia and was given up by his doctors, but eventually pulled through.

Reg. No. 202, Constable Robinson, had his ankle broken by his horse slipping and falling on him.

Reg. No. 3, Corporal Cawsey, had a broken ankle from his horse falling on him.

Reg. No. 105, Constable Moriarty, fractured his leg from his horse rearing and falling on him.

Reg. No. 93, Constable Shantz, while on patrol, went into the bush looking for deer, and was accidentally shot by a comrade in the thigh, and is getting along towards recovery.

Reg. No. 174, Constable Shanley, sprained his ankle from being thrown from his horse.

**CONDUCT AND DISCIPLINE.**

The conduct of the force for the year has been good. Four men were dismissed for misconduct, and eight were discharged as unsuitable and inefficient.

**HORSES.**

We have 65 horses on the strength, 14 were purchased during the year, 7 were cast and sold, and one shot on account of injuries received in a runaway. Our horses are in good condition. They have done an immense amount of work, and with the good care and management they have received, there has been very little sickness among them.

We shall require 10 remounts this next year. The number of miles covered by our horses during the year was 151,743 miles.

**TRANSPORTS.**

We have 16 cars on charge, 8 Dodges and 8 Fords stationed as under:—

Edmonton .....	2 Dodges	1 Ford
St. Paul des Metis .....		1 Ford
Vegreville .....		1 Ford
Calgary .....	2 Dodges	1 Ford
Drumheller.....		1 Ford
Lethbridge.....	2 Dodges	
Medicine Hat .....	1 Dodge	
Red Deer .....	1 Dodge	
Peace River .....		1 Ford
Grande Prairie .....		1 Ford
Blairmore .....		1 Ford

The Ford cars do not stand up with our work and cost double in repairs compared to the Dodge cars, and I would recommend that the Fords be replaced, as soon as they become unfit for further use by us, by Dodge cars. One Dodge car will be required for Calgary to replace the old one, and one will be required for Edmonton to replace the Ford car.

The Dodge cars have given us splendid service. We have done all our own repair work. Several men in each division own their cars, and when used on police work are allowed 12 cents per mile. The mileage covered by cars during the year was 365,206 miles, and mileage by railways, 452,006 miles.

**BUILDINGS.****BASSANO:**

A house suitable for our purpose was purchased at Bassano, and has been fitted up with a cell, etc.

**VERMILION:**

A suitable building was purchased at this point and fitted up for police purposes. A stable is needed.

**VIKING:**

The premises are owned by the Government, and were painted last year, and some improvements made to the stable.

**ST. PAUL DES METIS:**

The building is owned by the Government. Three rooms were added during the year, the house painted, and the foundation repaired.

**DRUMHELLER:**

The quarters we occupy there is a four-room shack, for which \$45 per month rent is paid. It is totally inadequate for our needs. This matter has been reported from time to time, and I understand that a building is being erected at this point, one suitable for our needs.

**BLAIRMORE:**

This is another point where a building is required of adequate size for our needs.

**EDSON:**

The quarters occupied here are simply uninhabitable, and the two men there have paid for work done to make two rooms fairly warm for the winter. As it is impossible to get another house at this point, I understand that quarters are to be built there.

I would strongly recommend that a few buildings of a standard pattern and size be erected yearly, as the rented quarters we occupy in various parts of the province are not suitable. The rents are too high, and the landlords will not do the slightest repairs, because the Government is paying the rent.

I would suggest that if any buildings are erected during the coming year, the following detachments be dealt with first: Edson, Vegreville, Wainwright, Hardisty, Camrose, Stettler, Warner, Pincher Creek, Vulcan, Gleichen, Empress, and High River. Lethbridge Headquarters were improved very much during the year. More room was added by moving the court room and another building, and adding three cells.

**UNIFORMS.**

The uniforms are now made by our own tailor, and under our own supervision. They are well made, and it has added greatly to the appearance of the men, and been cheaper than we got them by contract. Better material is used in the making, and the adding of a stable or fatigue suit has made a great saving in the life of the uniforms issued.

The fur coats and caps have worn well. It has been necessary to condemn some of the first issue, and the materials have been used to repair other coats.

I would strongly recommend that a pair of long boots be issued to each man, to be kept up at his own expense for a period of three years. Most forces are issued with boots.

**ARMS.**

The force is armed with .38 calibre Smith & Wesson revolvers, and 45-75 Winchester carbines. They are all in good order and well taken care of. A quantity of ammunition will be required this year. The belts and holsters first supplied are of very poor quality, leather all cracked, but at the time there was such a demand for the army, that I suppose good equipment was hard to get, and the force had to take whatever could be obtained.

**SADDLERY AND HARNESS.**

The saddlery is all in good condition, well kept and in good repair; also the six sets of double harness.

**ENGAGEMENTS AND DISCHARGES.**

The following particulars are given referring to engagements and discharges during the year 1921:

	Engagements	Discharges.
Inspectors.....	.....	2
Constables, 1st class .....	3	14
Constables, 2nd class .....	18	5
Constables, 3rd class .....	10	2
Detectives .....	1	4
Special Constables .....	5	1
Total .....	37	28

Resignations .....	8
Purchased.....	7
Inefficient, and unsuitable.....	8
Dismissed for misconduct .....	4
Killed on duty .....	1
Total .....	28

Inspector Risk resigned to go into business for himself; he was stationed at Lethbridge. He was a good officer and hard to replace.

Inspector D. Hodgkins resigned. He was in charge of the special liquor squad, and did not care for the work any longer.

**APPOINTMENTS.**

Sergeant-Major Bavin was appointed to the rank of inspector, and took over the Lethbridge district from Inspector Risk.

**INDUSTRIAL STRIKES.**

I am pleased to be able to report that there have been no strikes during the year. A dispute regarding wages arose in the Callie Mine in Drumheller district. The owners, who refused to recognize the U.M.W. of A., would not pay union wages. Some of the men left and tried to induce others to do so, but there was no trouble.

**MUNICIPAL POLICE.**

There are 87 rural municipal police in the province, and, with the exception of a few, they are not very well versed in their work as policemen. Most of them are just handy men, and have a lot of other work outside of what police work they may be called upon to do.

**GENERAL.**

The headquarters at Calgary, Red Deer and Lethbridge were inspected by yourself during the year, as well as the sub-districts in the Crow's Nest Pass, Drumheller and Medicine Hat. I inspected



as many detachments as possible during the year, and found everything in good order. I would again draw your attention to the necessity of appointing a sub-inspector at Edmonton, Calgary, and Lethbridge. It is impossible for the inspectors in these districts to cope with the work, which has greatly increased, and will increase yearly. The force has a large territory to supervise, and our predecessors had a superintendent and five or six inspectors in each district. In the Lethbridge district there were two superintendents and about ten inspectors in each of these districts, and each detachment had two men or more, and there was then no Liquor Act to enforce.

Still we have met every call made upon us; every complaint, no matter how trivial, was duly investigated.

The services of ten or twelve men and two matrons is required in the handling and escorting of prisoners alone, and this is a very heavy item of expenditure. All prisoners handled by city forces, and other police, as soon as sentenced or committed for trial, are handed over to us for transportation to the provincial gaols or penitentiaries.

The men in this force are subject to duty at any hours of the day or night, except when on leave or sick, for 365 days in the year. They are never released from the responsibilities imposed upon them by law, by their oath of office, by the rules and regulations of the force, and the orders of their superior officers. Discipline must be thoroughly maintained and rigidly enforced, and is the sole warrant by which the great responsibilities placed upon the men may be indelibly impressed upon their minds. Strict obedience and prompt execution of orders are the foundation upon which efficiency rests, and without such obedience and discipline any police force would be an unruly mob.

The duties of a constable in this force are varied and difficult. He generally has to act alone, dealing with any emergency, without any aid, no matter how difficult or novel the circumstances may be. He must decide instantaneously on his own responsibility, whether the case, whatever it may be, calls for his interference. And the province of Alberta, owing to its cosmopolitan population, is hard to police, alien settlements being scattered all over it. These people, banded together as they are, and in a good many instances retaining the customs and mode of life they lived in their own countries before coming to Canada, are not as yet educating themselves with regard to the laws of this country, and where a serious crime is committed in these districts, it is impossible to obtain evidence from them, and they are too prone to look upon any policeman as an enemy, instead of as a friend.

I would like to reproduce here one of the several eulogies written on the force:—

Enforcing the law in an empire of landscape covering over 225,000 square miles is no child's play.

Patrolling a province eight hundred miles long and four hundred miles wide, settled with people from every corner of the earth, and governed with a greater complication of statutes than nations of old ever dreamed of, is a modern kind of task that would test the mettle of the best police force that ever existed.

This is the task that has been met for the last five years by the Alberta Provincial Police, a mere handful of men comparatively speaking, numbering considerably less than two hundred.

This small, but efficiently organized, force took over the administration of law and order in Alberta at a critical time during the late war. They took up this burden when it was laid down by that historic organization of trail rangers, the Royal Northwest Mounted Police. And, if inspired, they were also handicapped at the outset

by the great traditions which the Riders of the Plains left as a legacy. Where the R.N.W.M.P. left off with 450 men, the A.P.P. began with eighty.

Even in the old days, with laws of a comparatively simple and direct nature, the problem of enforcement in a vast area like that of Alberta was a matter that roused the literary admiration of historians and writers during the few decades preceding the launching of a legislative period by this province. Since 1905, statutes have piled up amazingly under the stimulation of home rule, as was only natural under the process of evolution, and to-day the A.P.P. is being called upon to administer acts whose multiplicity staggers even the law-makers themselves.

The days of the last century readily lent themselves to romance and tradition, and the R.N.W.M.P. made admirable use of the opportunities at hand. When the railways began to push across the plains, and other forces of order came into being with the building of towns and cities, even the red coats of the pioneer days speedily lost their intimate and old-time touch with the people.

Another step in the changing order of things came with the automobile, and in consequence the "mounted policeman" practically disappeared from the field of picturesque administration of justice. Modern methods were at the very beginning adopted by the A.P.P. Horses still figure to a certain extent in the enforcement of law, but motor cars and railway coaches are the main auxiliaries in an undertaking that's strong on business but short on romance. Motor bandits are met with motor police, and the refugee has as little chance of making a getaway today as he had when the red coats "always brought back their man."

There was a fine feeling of security throughout the country in the old days when the R.N.W.M.P. had control of things. That sense of security is even more justified to-day under the A.P.P. Many men who helped to make the R.N.W.M.P. famous joined forces with the A.P.P. at its inception, and have played a big part in its organization and development since. Their scope of operation has been vastly enlarged. Details innumerable are a part of their regular duty in the field. Undoubtedly it is in patrol of the home life of the province that the Alberta police have made their best record.

Possibly there is not the same opportunity for the spectacular in the work of the police nowadays that there was a generation or two ago, but the field of service is wider and more intricate. And there is thrill enough in police annals today to satisfy even the veterans of two forces, at times. Cattle thieves are still to be caught, murderers make for the wilds with greater frequency than in the past; strikes take place in centres where labour trouble was unknown in the old days, and there are details of administration galore to look after.

Beyond question the Provincial Police have had most worry with the Alberta Liquor prohibition laws. Likewise, it has brought them the most abuse and censure. The finest answer that any force could possibly make to indiscriminate criticism has been the remarkable number of convictions under the Act each year since the A.P.P. entered the field.

The fact has been emphasized before, but can stand a great deal of repetition, that Alberta's number of convictions annually far outnumber those of the other western provinces, and almost equal those of Ontario, a province with five times the population of Alberta. This does not mean that the citizens of Alberta are less law-abiding than those of the other provinces. Its real significance is that the Provincial Police of Alberta have by far the most efficient organization of the kind in Canada, and in spite of the vast territory to be covered and the new settlement problem of the "last frontier" to meet, manage to bring an astonishing proportion of transgressors to justice.

Under the very capable supervision of Commissioner Cuddy, Superintendent Bryan and the inspectors in the field, it cannot be charged that the A.P.P. is influenced by politics. This is the last allegation that should be made against the force as at present, and at all times, constituted. This has been the one element against which the officials of the force have strenuously stood against at every point in the field. Assertions to the contrary are the gravest kind of an injustice to the hard-working men who are doing their best to uphold the dignity of the law, no matter who the evil-doer may be.

More frequent words of appreciation are due this young force. They deserve them, and if the people of Alberta knew more of the daily grind and duties that are being steadily carried out without bugles or brass bands, the bouquets proffered the Alberta Provincial Police would be more plentiful.

The arm of the Provincial Police is long and strong in a way that does honour to the annals of British justice. It is required to cover an immense area and do the task with less than half the number of men actually needed. When the work is being done as well as it is why should not the people of the province feel a sensible measure of pride in their police force—truly "Alberta's Own"?

It would not be fitting to close this report without commending the valuable assistance rendered to this force generally by the press and the public, individually and collectively, which has been of great value. From the various city forces we have received effective co-operation and assistance, which we have reciprocated whenever the opportunity occurred.

No one could have been more ably supported than I have been by the rank and file of the force. They have worked faithfully and given me their loyal support, and have carried out their duties in a most satisfactory manner. The inspectors of the various districts have been untiring in the performance of their duties, and I am especially indebted to them and Chief Inspector Nicholson. The latter has been kept on the move continuously during the year, taking charge of the more important investigations and serious cases, and bringing them to a successful conclusion in the courts. Also the Headquarters staff under Sergeant-Major Harrison for the efficient manner in which the clerical work and records have been kept.

I wish to express my appreciation and that of the members of the force to yourself for the kindly interest and courteous consideration you have given to all matters brought to your notice affecting the work and well being of the force.

I attach herewith some photographs showing our means of transportation and the dress for summer and winter.

The more detailed work of the force by districts will be found in the reports of each Inspector, which are submitted with this report.

I have the honour to be, sir,

Your obedient servant,

W. C. BRYAN,

Superintendent.

1. The first part of the report is a general statement of the purpose and scope of the investigation. It is followed by a brief review of the literature on the subject.

2. The second part of the report is a description of the methods used in the investigation. This includes a description of the subjects, the experimental design, and the procedures used for data collection and analysis.

3. The third part of the report is a presentation of the results of the investigation. This includes a description of the data and a discussion of the findings.

4. The fourth part of the report is a conclusion and a discussion of the implications of the findings. This includes a summary of the main results and a discussion of the limitations of the study.

5. The fifth part of the report is a list of references. This includes a list of the books, articles, and other sources used in the investigation.